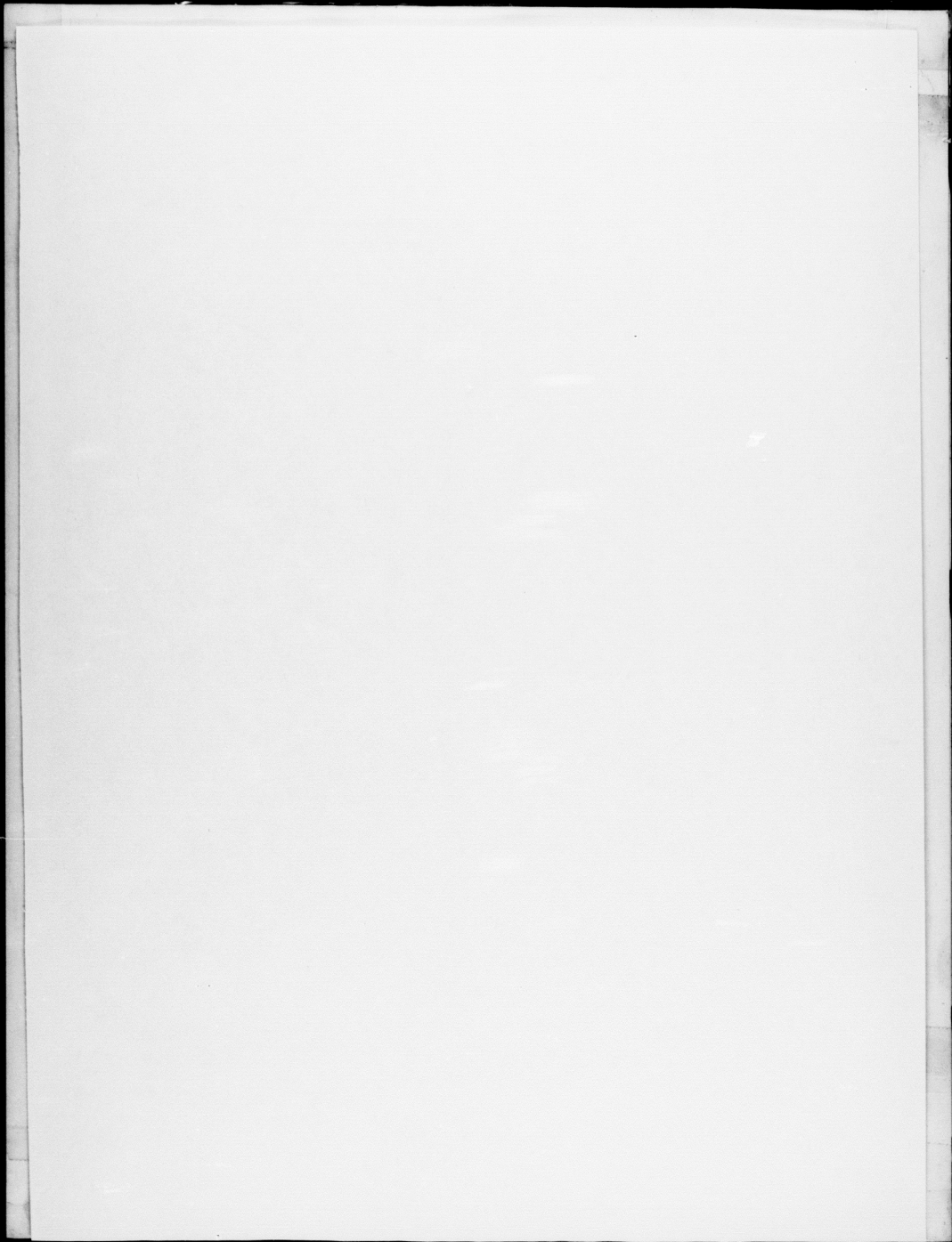


- I. Historical Souvenir of Carbondale, Penn'a. Published on the Occasion of the Semi-Centennial Celebration of Its Incorporation as a City, Sept. 1, 2, 3 and 4th, 1901. Press of THE EVENING LEADER, Carbondale, Pa.




HISTORICAL SOUVENIR

OF CARBONDALE, PENN'A.



Published on the Occasion
— OF THE —
**Semi-Centennial
Celebration**
OF ITS INCORPORATION AS A CITY,
Sept. 1, 2, 3 AND 4th, 1901

"A JUBILEE SHALL THAT
FIFTIETH YEAR BE UNTO
YOU.—Psalms lxxvii, 5.

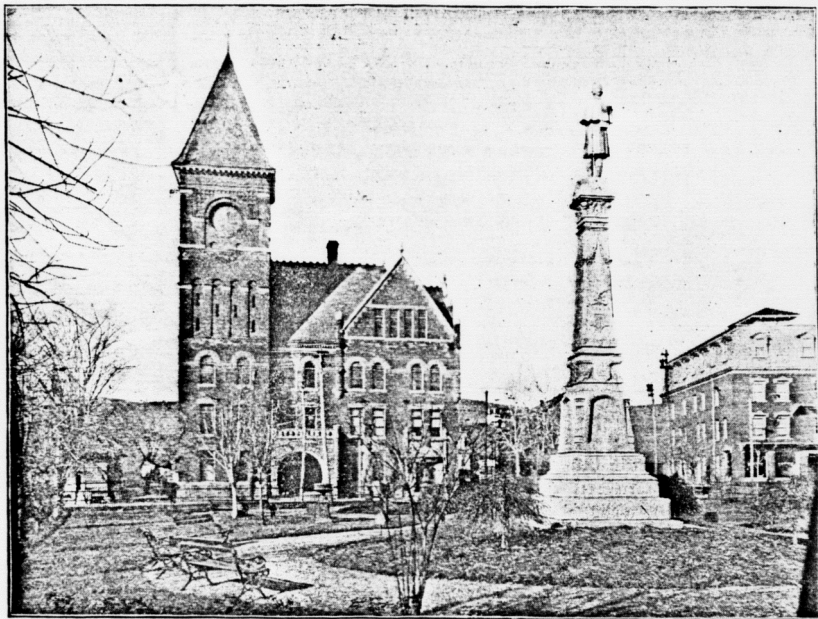
PRESS OF THE
EVENING  LEADER,
CARBONDALE, PA.

...A SKETCH...

—OF THE—

EARLY DAYS OF CARBONDALE

AS A VILLAGE AND CITY.



A GLIMPSE of the CARBONDALE of TODAY—MUNICIPAL BUILDING AND SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL MONUMENT

TOGETHER WITH
CUTS OF THE FIRST LANDMARKS
AND PORTRAITS OF
SOME OF ITS PIONEER CITIZENS.

—1901—

Introduction

CARBONDALE is today celebrating the Fiftieth Anniversary of its incorporation as a City. It is but just and proper that an historical souvenir of the city should be issued at this time as a feature of the commemoration exercises, which can be preserved for future reference. In presenting this little volume to the public we have as far as possible described the people and scenes of the earliest days of the town and city. No attempt has been made to reproduce the Carbondale of today. The men who play a prominent part in our affairs and the many fair features that we might descant upon are too well-known to need mention here. We leave that to the historian of fifty years hence.

After much research and trouble we have secured a list of facts and portraits that should prove both interesting and valuable to the present generation and those to come. They have been gathered from many households and in most instances the pictures were the sole remaining likeness of those who are a memory to only our oldest citizens. This collection in one volume will therefore be duly appreciated by all who have a reverence for the sturdy pioneers who opened up the wilderness of northern Lackawanna or in any way helped to bring our city to its present size and importance. Nearly all those of whom cuts appear in the following pages are noted as being first in private or public affairs of their time. They may therefore be classed as "the first people of Carbondale."

Much of the matter contained herein has not until the present appeared in any sketch of the city. It was with sincere regret we learned after commencing our labors that there were no pictures extant of many whose lineaments should appear in these columns.

In preparing this historical souvenir we are indebted to Louis D. Davis, of the LEADER, whose skillful pen enables us to reproduce the old time scenes that passed out of print a half century ago.

Our advertisers have made it possible to lay this little book before the public. They are among our leading and most reliable business men and manufacturing firms. We commend them to all progressive residents of the community.

W. B. G. Stinson

CARBONDALE, PA., September 2, 1901.



Early Days of Carbondale.



THE HISTORY of Carbondale is also that of the Anthracite industry. They had their birth simultaneously and grew up together. For three-quarters of a century they have been so intimately connected that Carbondale has been rightly dubbed "The Anthracite City". As it was in the beginning so it is now—a majority of its sturdy sons delve daily beneath the surface for the dusky diamonds that are the source of our wealth.

Carbondale is the oldest city in the hard coal region and has the proud distinction of being the fourth oldest city in the Keystone state. Its charter antedates that of Scranton by 15 years and Wilkes-Barre by 20 years. It has given to the country many men of prominence in church, financial, social, literary and political circles. The sons who have gone from their native heath have always had the fondest regard for the old town, and those settling in new districts have impressed the name of Carbondale upon their surroundings until now this city can boast of at least seven name-sakes in the United States. They are:

- Carbondale, Garfield County, Colorado,
- " Jackson County, Illinois,
- " Warren County, Indiana.
- " Polk County, Iowa,
- " Osage County, Kansas,
- " Menominee County, Michigan,
- " Athens County, Ohio.

NAMING OF CARBONDALE.

Carbondale was named by the famous novelist and historian Washington Irving. Mr. Irving became interested in the enterprises projected by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company and for some

years was one of its board of managers. It was in August 1829 just after the railroad to Honesdale was completed that some freight for the company came over the road marked "D. & H. C. Co., Carbondale." This was the first that anybody here knew what the name was to be. It was so appropriate that it met with universal approval, and when in after years it was learned that it was the suggestion of Washington Irving there was all the more reason for regarding it with satisfaction.

Hon. T. V. Powderly, Commissioner of Immigration, is authority for the statement that Carbondale was first called Barrendale, a name no doubt inspired by the bleak, barren vista disclosed to the eye of the first settler. He first heard this from his father and the statement was later confirmed by J. M. Poore with whom he discussed the matter.

THE FIRST PROPRIETORS.

William Wurts, of Philadelphia, visited this section about 1823, and observing the outcroppings of coal secured a large tract of land at prices varying from \$2 to \$5 per acre. He and his brother Maurice becoming satisfied that there were rich deposits in the valley made preparations to begin mining. Prior to 1825 they mined small quantities and took it by team to the Lackawaxen where it was put upon rafts and floated down the Delaware to Philadelphia. Finding that they came in competition with Lehigh coal they turned their attention to the New York market. This led to the conception of the D. & H. canal which was surveyed in 1824 and completed in 1828.

In 1824 they erected a log house near the site of the present D. & H. city station. Here the miners were boarded and the house was known as the Old Log Tavern, of which we present a cut. It was the first house erected in Carbondale and was torn down in 1846.

IN THE WILDERNESS.

Prior to the finding of coal, Carbondale was almost an impenetrable wilderness. There were forest trees, masses of laurel bushes and swamps on all sides. Some reminiscences given personally to the writer on the appearance of the town to those who came here soon after its founding may be interesting.

P. S. Joslin came here in 1832 and he says that two years later the population was not quite 1,000. At the election that year the vote did not exceed thirty. Yet with this small population and so few business men he thinks business appeared to be as active on the streets then as in the Carbondale of today. Such however is the history of many new places.

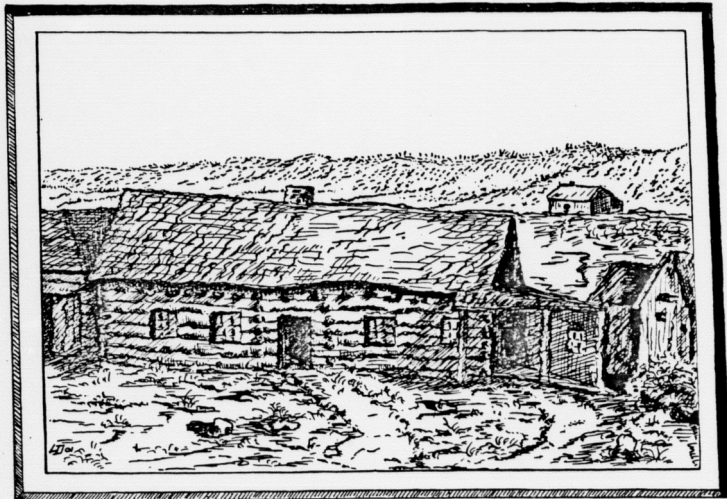
The late J. G. Thompson retained until his death vivid recollections of the appearance of primitive Carbondale. He came here in 1832. There were no streets then. Over a small section of the present cen-

George R. Love, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in describing Carbondale as he saw it in 1830, says:

"There were no fields around Carbondale at that time, and as for forests, they were of the evergreen variety, made up of hemlock, pine and laurel, and were never bare. The only bridge was the one leading to the Log Tavern. It was made of a hemlock log, about four feet in diameter, hewn and scored to the centre and placed diagonally over the Lackawanna, nearly opposite the new Trinity church edifice."

Dr. Caleb S. Weeks, of Bayside, Long Island, who came to Carbondale in 1842, says that building lots 60x150, were sold by the Company at that time for \$50, and on as long time as the buyers desired. The Company was then taking away what was considered the enormous quantity of 500 tons of coal daily.

From a copy of *The Northern Pennsylvanian* of March 11th, 1837, published by Amzi Wilson, we find



THE OLD LOG TAVERN—FIRST HOUSE BUILT IN CARBONDALE.

tre of town logs were strewn plentifully. Beyond this there was a dense virgin forest. The woods were full of big game. Bears, wolves, panthers and deer were plentiful. The boarders in the Old Log Tavern could hear wolves howling every night in the swamp. Foxes were as thick as grasshoppers, he once declared; yet little attention was paid to them.

Mr. Thompson says that it was a queer place to locate a town—just a lot of gravel hills and swamp-holes. "I can remember," he said a few years ago, "when a well near my property on Sixth avenue was a little bubbling surface spring. Now it is fourteen feet from the top of the well to the water line. That shows what filling has done."

that Carbondale had 350 scholars in its public schools and received from the State an appropriation of \$226.59 that year.

THE GRAVITY ROAD.

When the employees of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company began settling in Carbondale, the only road was a bride path running along the Lackawanna river. The first road was one leading to the Milford and Owego turnpike. This was laid out December 21, 1828. The completion of the Gravity road, in the year 1829, first established communication with the outside world. The operation of the road was attended with great difficulty, arising from the breaking of the

chains used on the inclined planes. In April, 1830, tarred ropes were substituted for the chains. Freight was first regularly carried in 1833.

The road was extended to Archbald in 1846; in 1859 it was extended to Olyphant, and in that year the first passenger train was run over it. The change from the strap rail to the T rail was made in 1858. At that time also the hemp or manilla rope was abandoned and wire substituted. Its tracks extended over fifty-seven miles, and much of it ran through very picturesque scenes. It contained twenty-eight planes, the longest of which was No. 19, 2,680 feet. Shepherd's Crook was a spot that has aroused the enthusiasm of thousands of travelers. It was a curve, having a radius of only one hundred feet. Part of it was on an embankment many feet above the valley. Official notice of the abandonment of the Gravity road was posted in this city on October 28, 1898, and soon after what was one of the busiest lines and greatest attractions of this section ceased to exist.

THE FIRST CAR OF COAL.

The first carload of coal was shipped on October 9, 1829. The first coal was mined at the foot of Davies' or No. 28 plane, from the bed of the river, by diverting the river from its channel and running a level into the hill. The coal was run out on a wheelbarrow. This was called Ingram's level. In 1829 a tunnel was driven on the opposite side of the river at old No. 1 drift. This drift was worked till 1857. No. 2 drift, west of No. 1, was opened in 1830.

The Gravity Road machine shop was started in a small wooden building near the site of the present building, soon after 1831. This was burned in 1845, and replaced by another wooden structure. This was burned in June, 1857, when the present stone building was erected.

OUR EARLY SCHOOLS.

In 1831 two school buildings were erected on the sites of the present Presbyterian and Methodist churches. They contained one room each, and the teachers were Messrs. Erhart and B. G. Roots. In 1837, a third school, for advanced pupils, was located

on the spot where St. Rose hall now stands, and S. S. Benedict was secured as teacher.

Among the teachers in our schools from 1840 to 1851 were the following: John R. Fordham, Phillips Wilson, Miss Russell, Miss Mary Darte, now Mrs. James Thompson, who taught in the old log tavern, Miss Mary Vannan, Miss Harriet Jackson, H. C. Ensign, Miss E. Hubbard, Miss Sarah M. Shaffer, and Miss Mary Farrar:

An insight into the methods employed in the first schools and the personality of several early teachers, may be had from the following expression by G. R. Love: "All I will say of B. G. Roots is, that if he were living in this beginning of the twentieth century he would be arraigned for cruelty to children, convicted and punished. Our next schoolmaster, Mr Erhart, was, however, a man of education, culture and ability."

G. W. Benedict, of Providence, in a most interesting letter on this subject, says:

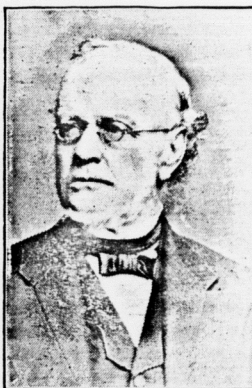
"My first remembrance of a school house was that of the one which stood where the Sabbath school room of the Presbyterian church now is. Adjoining it was the bell tower from which the old cracked bell called to and from work and school and church, as well as for the bucket brigade in the frequent cases of fire.

"About 1846, in addition to the several good public schools, Carbondale citizens established an academic school known as the 'Carbondale Academy and Lackawanna Institute.' This institution was located in Temperance hall, corner of Church street and Salem avenue, and was patronized by most of the well-to-do families of the

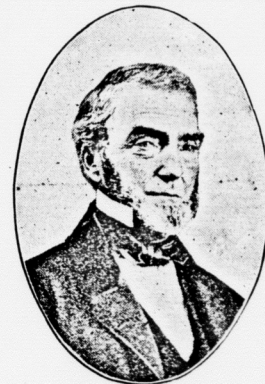
town. Its first principal was Henry J. Newell, with Miss Fannie Smith assistant

"Mr. Newell was succeeded as principal by C. D. Virgil, P. C. Gritman and Dr. Marsh. The building was destroyed by fire in the great conflagration in 1850, but the school was continued in the little building which stood on the Presbyterian church lot, and afterward in Pierson's hall, at the head of Church street. Of all the fine educators with which Carbondale schools have been blessed, probably Dr. Marsh and his good wife were among the very best.

"In 1855, Dr. Durkin, an able instructor, started an academic school in the Pierson residence on Terrace street, which flourished for several years."



REV. JONATHAN NOBLE,
First Minister in Carbondale.



THOMAS SWEET, M. D.
First Doctor in Carbondale.

A program of the Carbondale high school commencement in 1847 shows that the school exercises of those days were as ambitious as they are today. There are numerous compositions and orations listed on the program, among them being

"Love of Applause." by Joseph Vannan.

"Responsibilities of the American People." by J. F. Snyder.

"Industry Necessary to Form the Orator." by H. W. Palmer.

"The Roman Soldier." by W. L. Yarrington.

CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS.

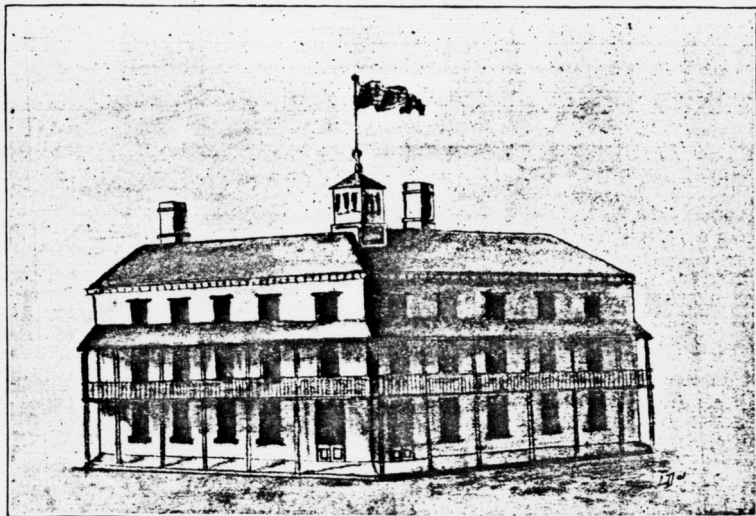
In the autumn of 1830 Rev. Alanson Reed organized the Carbondale Methodist church. Their first church building was erected in 1832. On June 28, 1829, Rev. Joel Campbell of the Hudson Presbytery

the trees and hewed the timber for the first St. Rose church. Father Fitzsimmons, was appointed the first resident priest.

Rev Father Carew whose picture we present in another column was attached to St. Rose Parish as assistant priest in 1851. His coming here was contemporaneous with the organization of the city. The next year he was made pastor and for thirty-six years presided over what is one of the leading parishes of the Scranton diocese if not of Pennsylvania. His fine personality and good works made him beloved by all our people. During his incumbency the new church of St. Rose and St. Rose convent were built. He died September 20, 1887.

TWO PIONEERS.

Among the earliest settlers here were Salmon Lathrop



FIRST RAILWAY HOTEL—BURNED IN 1866.

and Rev. Lyman Richardson of Harford organized the First Presbyterian church. Their first church edifice was erected in 1834. Rev. James H. Tyng, a missionary organized Trinity Episcopal church in the summer of 1832, the first service in the present Parish house being held July 17, 1842. In 1833 the Welsh Baptist church was organized and the Welsh Calvinistic church in the same year. The Berean Baptist church was organized March 1st, 1848, Rev. W. E. Bowen, being the first pastor. In 1830 the number of Catholics had reached such proportions that their organization as a religious body was agitated. A committee was appointed to take the matter in hand. They felled

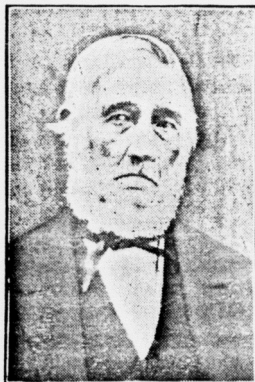
and Captain Charles Smith, who were contractors and had built portions of the D. & H. canal. In 1827 Mr. Lathrop became the occupant of the old log tavern which was the first house in Carbondale and Captain Smith, occupied a log house at the other end of the town on the site where Frank Smith, his grandson, now lives. Mr. Lathrop built a frame extension to the log house which his family occupied for a time and in 1828 built a store and dwelling on the corner of Main street and Salem avenue, now the Pascoe & Scurry property. He was the first store keeper in Carbondale. In 1829 he built the Mansion house on an opposite corner. Captain Smith continued in the

employ of the company and constructed a large portion of the Gravity road bed. One of his later works was the construction of the Ball dam on Fall Brook. He was the first superintendent of the city's streets and was a veteran of the war of 1812.

D. B. Blanchard was the first justice of the peace appointed for Carbondale township. His second docket is still in this city and is a well preserved volume. He was appointed in 1829. The first entry in this docket is numbered 1,091 and dated April 16, 1833, showing that law business was brisk in those days.

James W. Goff was the first postmaster. The office was established here in 1830 and it

was set up in the wing or extension to the Lathrop store of which we present a picture. Mr. Goff was elected sheriff of the county in later years and of course removed to Wilkes-Barre. He afterward represented old Luzerne in the legislature. A great granddaughter of Mr. Goff's is Mrs. Randolph Mason, of this city.



SALMON LATHROP,
First Store Keeper in Carbondale.

SLIGHTLY POLITICAL.

George R. Love whose reminiscences have been quoted several times in these columns says that in the way of politics Carbondale was of the conservative order. In this connection he is reminded of William Ball who was an old time Whig. Mr. Ball, he says, had more political statistics than any man in the town. He was the equal of Horace Greeley or Thurlow Weed and was authority in locating most congressmen of his time and their doings. Mr. Ball came here from New York to erect the engines of the Gravity road on this side of the Moosics and stayed as master mechanic for the company.

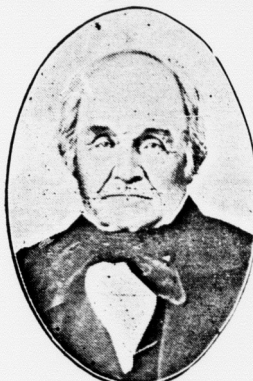
There was considerable excitement over the election of 1844 and it was decided to have a great rally here on September 13. It took place on the old parade ground and there Galusha A. Grow who has been fifty years in congress made his maiden political speech being then on the Democratic side. James Clarkson had promised a banner to the district which brought out the greatest number of men. Greenfield took the trophy. Luzerne county was then a Gibraltar of Democracy but many joined the Republican party when the war came on, including Mr. Grow.

MONEY WAS SCARCE.

During the panic of 1837, and for many years after the currency issued by state banks and used by the people was held at an enormous discount. So scarce was currency that some of the merchants issued bills which were known as "shin plasters." About 1838 the state was unable to pay its creditors and the legislature authorized the issue of relief notes. Amid this trouble there was a bright spot for the people of Carbondale. The D. & H. company had established a bank of issue in New York and paid their men in its notes. They were never below par in that city which was always the money centre of the country.

This recalls another peculiar incident in the trials of the early settlers. One year the wheat crop failed and the Wyoming dealers raised the price till it was almost impossible to pay for it. At this juncture the D. & H. brought flour from the Genesee country in New York state and there was a great strife to secure even a small portion of it. Flour was at that time selling for \$20 a barrel.

We read that in 1837 Carbondale had forty-one stores, eighteen of which kept liquors as a necessary part of their stock. This suggests something of the early history of temperance in this city. S. E. Raynor was the acknowledged leader in juvenile temperance work and he was the first president of the Youths temperance society formed on December 18th, 1844. Among the officers were John. Dickson, William Woods, John Wilson, C. M. Babcock, James Archbald, Anthony Underhill. The list of members embraced J. E. Watt, Addison Durfee, James Archbald, W. R. Baker, John Archbald, Geo. Dickson, David Moses, C. C. Jadwin, Franklin and Hannibal Durfee,



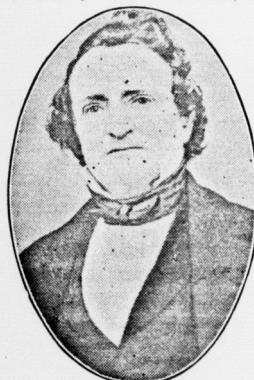
CAPT. CHARLES SMITH,
First Superintendent of Streets.

John Wilson, James H. Johnson, Henry Hodgdon, Orlando Jadwin, David Burnham, Robert Campbell, Angus Cameron, Truman Bradley, John Gillespie, David Maxey, E. F. Joslin, W. W. Watt, John Bowen, J. D. Grennell, W. W. Thompson, L. C. Hathaway, Edward Clarkson, C. M. Waterbury, Isaac Jackson, George Moses, W. Silsbee, James Eaton, Adam Bryden, Horatio Whiting, Robert Simpson, Henry Wilson, Thomas Davis, Harriet Ensign, Harriet Jackson, Margaret Gillespie, Elizabeth Eaton, Eliza Williams, Jane Sweet, Jane Ball, Margaret Archbald, Emma Allen, Lucretia Benjamin, Adeline Grennell,

Caroline Birdsell, Elizabeth Stone, Ann E. Marvin, Harriet E. Hodgdon, Frances Johnson, Theresa Wilson, Lucinda Bradley, Elsie Love, Ellen Oram, Rebecca Cameron, Sarah Shafer.

A BIG SNOW.

St. Patrick's day was always a red letter occasion in the early times. For the 17th of March, 1843, the



AMZI WILSON
The First Editor.

A. O. H. had arranged a big parade. The day and night previous snow fell to the depth of nearly four feet. It was determined to have the parade despite all obstacles. The society and their friends were out early and snow shoveling was entered upon in earnest. Before the morning was far advanced the sturdy workers had cleared a path in the centre of the roadway over which they wished to pass. Streets were not numerous then and the line of march led them to the top of No. 1 hill. They finished their parade in triumph, although at places only the heads of some of the marchers were visible from the sidewalk.

EARLY SOCIETIES.

The Carbondale Literary Society had for its President, Rev. I. A. Stone; Vice President, Robert Wallace; Secretary, James Ruthven; Treasurer, Eugene Stewart; Standing Committee, Lewis Jones, Geo. Perkins and Lewis Pughe. The first lodge of any kind organized in Carbondale was Cambrian Lodge No. 58, I. O. O. F., instituted April 20, 1838. Lackawanna Encampment No. 16 was the first in this section being instituted February 24, 1845. The members were obliged to go to Reading and become members of an encampment there that they might apply for a charter. Carbondale Lodge No. 249, F and A. M. was instituted September 11, 1850. The Father Matthew Total Abstinence and Benevolent association was organized September 11, 1868.

AN EXCITING TIME.

Carbondale was always known as a city of homes, and its people have had a proud reputation abroad. Its good name has seldom been sullied by any outbreaks, and an occasion in the early days, recounted by a former resident, is so unusual as to be worth quoting. He says: "Carbondale, when I lived here, con-

sisted of what might be called three separate villages of different nationalities. I remember a street fight in which a man was killed by Stephen Gardner, a nomadic hunter. While walking into the village Gardner was attacked by a crowd of men who cherished an old feud. A running fight ensued, and Gardner used a spring-back dirk knife. He was tried at Wilkes-Barre and acquitted on the ground of self defense. Some citizens afterward by subscription gave Gardner a white handled spring-back knife and a pistol.

The result of this disturbance was that many citizens became alarmed for the safety of their property, and those who could carry arms did so to protect themselves. Teams were sent one night to Dundaff to bring a load of muskets, and fears were expressed that the rioters would capture them on the way, but happily they were groundless, and the usually quiet people of Carbondale soon resumed their ordinary business.

THE DEATH RECORD.

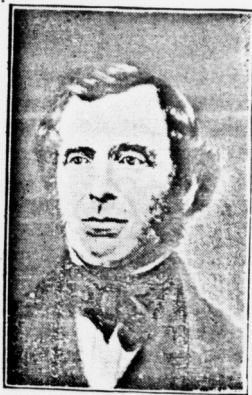
In 1831 the D. & H. deeded a tract of land on the hill above its shops to J. W. Burnham, D. B. Blanchard, Lathrop Burgess, Bonaparte Baker, John Bowen and R. E. Marvin as trustees for a Protestant cemetery. At a meeting of the association on June 18, 1852, it was reported that 752 burials had been made, classified as follows: Americans, 402; Welsh, 232; Scotch, 43; English, 27; German, 19; Irish, 13; French, 2; not stated, 14. The report concludes that "this probably represented the actual number of deaths in the place, exclusive of the Catholic population for the last twenty years."

A DEED OF DARING.

Alexander Bryden was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, March 6th, 1799. In 1842 he emigrated to America and came direct to Carbondale. In 1843 he was appointed mine foreman here and continued in that position until 1852. He died August 20th, 1854. His feat of daring in the great mine cave on January 12, 1846 will always keep his name prominent in the history of Carbondale. About forty acres of the roof gave way. The men had just gone to work and fourteen of them were crushed to death. They were Henry Moore, Peter Crawley, Patrick Leonard, Ebenezer Williams, Patrick Clark, Patrick Mitchell, Michael Toolan, John Farrell, Anthony Walsh, Mark Brennan, William Clines, James McGrath, Jno. Brennan, Henry Devaney, Patrick Walker. One of the mine superintendents John Hosie was entombed with the others. Mr. Bryden put forth every effort to rescue any who might be living. After being shut in forty-eight hours, wandering in the dark, Mr. Hosie came to within hearing distance of the rescuers. Mr. Bryden found a small opening made by the tops of two large slabs of coal having struck together with their bases on the bottom of the mine. Into this crevice Bryden crawled and found the opening continued in

a devious course. He was compelled to lie flat and drag himself along. Now and then it was necessary to remove with his pick an obstructing lump

of coal and he knew that by doing so he might remove a support to the mass above that would bring it down and crush him. In that way he worked himself for nearly a mile till his object was reached. Hosie was exhausted and Bryden carried him where he could and dragged him over places where they could not stand, until they reached the outside



ALEXANDER BRYDEN

The company, superintendents, and workmen did everything that could be done to find the bodies of those killed, but were successful in getting only eight out of the fourteen. This being about the first great calamity in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, it cast a gloom over the whole country. Andrew Bryden, now residing in Pittston, son of the superintendent, was among those entombed. There were several in his party, and when they were reached by the elder Bryden, the first question was, "Are there any others left alive in the mine?" Some one said that Dennis Farrell was at the face of his chamber so severely injured that he could not walk. Supt Bryden went in alone and carried him out to a point where others could come to his assistance. The distance was about a quarter of a mile. After Dennis was hurt, his brother, John, went for help, and was himself caught by a fall of coal, and was never more seen, either alive or dead. While Mr. Hosie was in the darkness, he kept his watch running, and he knew how the time was passing by feeling the position of the hands. It was found afterwards that he had written on some of the pillars, with white chalk, that he was at that point at a certain time.

From the *Lackawanna Citizen* of December 12th, 1851, we take the following:

THE BRYDEN TESTIMONIAL.

On Monday evening last, a very large number of citizens assembled at Odd Fellows' Hall to witness the interesting ceremonial of the Presentation to Alexander Bryden, Esq., of a Compass and a case of Mathematical Instruments by our miners and others. The meeting

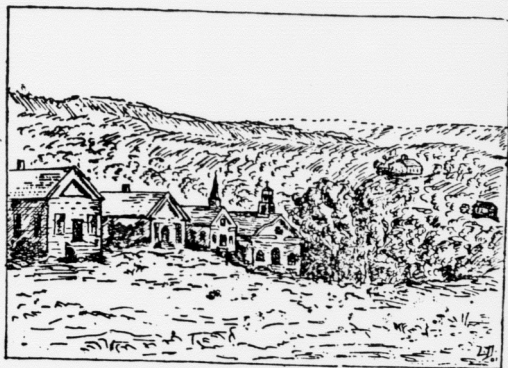
was organized by choosing Hon. James Archbald as president; James Clarkson, John Lee, Edward Jones, Anthony Grady, Henry Evans, Patrick Moffitt, Jr., Thomas Jones, John Kirkwood, James Hamilton, Neill Fallon, Wm. Morgan, Richard Keating, Wm. Hughes, Terrence Powderly, Patrick Kearns and Joseph Gillespie, vice presidents, and S. S. Benedict and G. M. Reynolds, secretaries. Mr. Anthony Finnerty, in behalf of the miners, delivered the presentation address, which was briefly responded to by Mr. Bryden, and more at length in his behalf by Capt. Geo. R. Love. Able addresses were made by Col. Peter Byrne, Geo. Perkins, Evan Harris, Martin Canavan, F. P. Grow and A. L. Mack, Esqs.

AN ACTIVE PLACE.

In its primitive days Carbondale was, indeed, a scene of much activity. It was a distributing point for a great section of the country, and here cash was to be had for all kinds of produce, etc. Mr. Love says he has frequently seen fifty teams come in from the Wyoming valley loaded with wheat.

E. H. Castle on a visit here in 1831 was so much impressed with the bustle manifested that the next year he walked from Syracuse with a small bundle of shirts to take up his residence here. Deacon Hodgdon was then hauling the coal by teams from the mines to the foot of No. 1 and the work of Mr. Castle who hired out to him was from the time he could see stars in the morning till the stars came out in the evening. He was financially independent at his death in July 1894. Colonel Castle was one of the early Odd Fellows of this city and he never allowed his membership in Cambrian Lodge to lapse. Some time ago he presented the lodge with a handsome memorial.

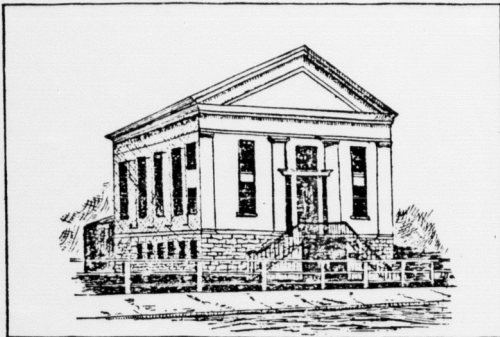
In November, 1832, there arrived in the little mining village a party of Welsh miners numbering about seventy but as they were nearly all married and had brought their wives and children the settlement



CHURCHES IN CARBONDALE, 1862.
[From an Old Print.]

was increased by nearly two hundred. Among the number was Elias Thomas who later kept watch over our fire alarm system for twenty-eight years; tooting the terrifying gong on gravity engine No. 28 when he saw a light in the skies. This party of miners was brought here by the company from Wales as being experienced workmen. They were met in Philadelphia by Maurice Wurts and sent on here over the canal and railroad. It took two weeks to get to Carbondale from New York and Mr. Thomas had many terrible tales to tell of the ravages of cholera while on the canal boat.

Of course Carbondale was within the belt of the



FIRST COURT HOUSE.

great meteoric shower of 1833. The people here were affected as much as elsewhere and B. G. Roots, our first school teacher, just before his death at Duquoin, Illinois in 1888 told an anecdote illustrative of the times with which every Carbondalian was then acquainted. It concerned Mr. and Mrs. John Few who were well known citizens and ran as follows:

On the night of November 13, Mrs. Few awoke and seeing the showers of stars which were falling she exclaimed "John Few, John Few, I have told you over and over to collect the money that ——— owes us. You have neglected to do it and now the judgment day has come and that money is lost forever. He responded: "Alice Few, Alice Few, I did think you were a woman of more sense than to suppose that the judgment day would come in the night."

AN EARLY WEDDING.

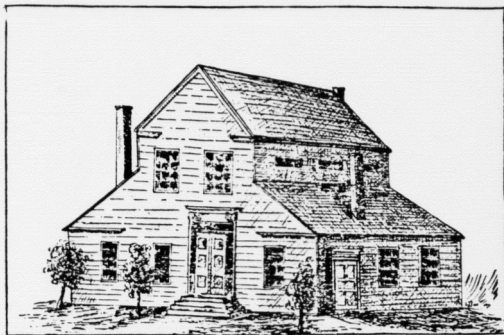
John M. Poore was born in West Newbury, Essex Co., Mass., on July 10th, 1808, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. G. L. Dickson, in Scranton, January 18, 1889. In 1829 he came to Carbondale where he engaged in the mercantile business. He re-

mained here until 1842 when he removed to Virginia. Returning in 1845 he became the senior partner of the firm of Poor & Mills who for many years were leading merchants of our city. Rev. J. H. Noble married Mr. Poor and Harriet Townsend here on February 9, 1831, and it was one of the first weddings in our infant village. At that time railroads and cars were not and livery stables did not exist. The snow was from 2½ to 3 feet deep, and the family sleighs of E. M. Townsend, Thomas Meredith, Gould Phinney of Dundaff and Thomas Clark of Canaan, were procured to take the bridal party to Forbes Hotel in Honesdale next day. The landlord had been notified a week beforehand and a party of twenty-two were right royally entertained on the occasion at his then famous hostelry. It was a memorable occasion and was the full extent of wedding trips in those days.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

The Mansion House mentioned elsewhere was a pretentious building and the centre of much of the life of the town. It was equipped with a large ball room which was also used for entertainments of various kinds and might even be called Carbondale's first play house.

Carbondale was indeed proud when there was erected by S. H. Pierson on the

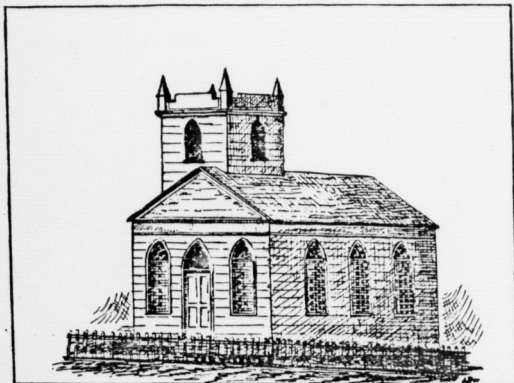


RESIDENCE OF DR. RAFFERTY.

site of the present Brauer building on Church street a hall especially adapted to amusements. The Lacka-Citizen of September 13, 1850, says: "The dedication of Concert Hall proved a rich treat to an overflowing audience. We understand the 'Peak Family' pronounced it the best room in which they had sung since they left Boston. On the occasion the music of the Carbondale Brass Band elicited universal admiration. We are confident there are very few, if, indeed, any better bands in the State. The addresses by Rev. Mr.

Stone, Mr. Dickson, and others, were all good."

Richmond's Hall was opened on January 25th, 1856. It was in the third story of the present Pascoe and Scurry building, and evidences of its early purpose can still be seen there. The opening was a gala event. There was an address by P. C. Gritman. Even then the story that the coal deposits were giving out was prevalent in some places and being used to Carbondale's disadvantage. He repudiated this statement,



FIRST TRINITY CHURCH.

and also that Carbondale was on the wane. Within two years, he predicted, a railroad would connect us on the north with the Erie road. This did not come true, however, till 1870. All the merchants were present at the opening of the hall, and a collation was served. The building was considered the most imposing in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

In 1858 a stock theatrical company was organized here and named the "Lyceum." At that time traveling companies visited Scranton occasionally, but never reached Carbondale. The Lyceum company was composed of Hugh McComb, Geo. M. Reynolds, Edward Clarkson, Horatio and Stephen Whiting, Edwin F. Joslin, A. G. Whitman, Hiram G. Blair, A. K. Fuller, William Love, Mr. and Mrs. James Lindsay and Misses Susan Glennon and Kate Miles. The wages of the miners were low then, and the times very hard, as the country had not yet recovered from the panic of 1857, but they commenced constructing a theatre. The second story of the present building on the corner of Lincoln avenue and Terrace street was rented of Harmon A. Chambers. James Dickson, foreman of the D. & H. shops, was importuned for the loan of some hemlock boards. With these a stage was built, and an elevated floor, with seats resembling the present circus seats put in. The stage as constructed was about 20 by 20, leaving an auditorium capable of holding 300 people. The sides of the room were not very high, and the slope of the floor brought the heads of the boys in

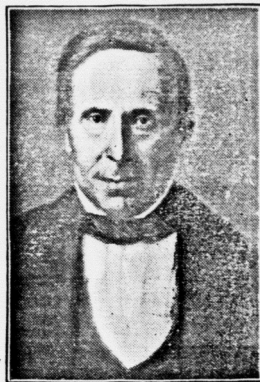
the rear rows in contact with the ceiling. A subscription was taken up for the furnishing of the theatre and was generously responded to. Scenery was painted by one of the members on muslin donated by the merchants. Everything about the theatre was constructed by the company, even to the properties, costumes, wigs, &c., used in the plays. Mr. McComb was stage manager, and as he had considerable knowledge of stage business, combined with his own natural ingenuity, they worked wonders. All was in readiness on the opening night, and the curtain was rung up on a crowded house, the audience being composed of the best people in town. The comedy of the "Golden Farmer" and the farce of "The Irish Attorney," was the bill. The actors made a hit from the start, and the applause was tremendous. The company lasted about six months, and during that time they gave one performance a week. A partial list of the plays presented is as follows: The Golden Farmer, Toodles, Charles II, Charles XII, Perfection, Mesmerism, Spectre Bridegroom, and Venice Preserved.

The Lyceum was the first hall in this city that contained scenery and was adapted for theatrical purposes. As there was no room for flats, the scenes were all on curtains painted on both sides, and which were turned around when a change was needed.

The footlights, of course, were kerosene lamps, and when a night scene was required, one of the company came out and turned them down one by one. The Carbondale Brass Band was the orchestra. Merritt Wilson, constable of the First ward, was doorkeeper, and the admission was one and two shillings. Their most elaborate production was the five act tragedy, "Venice Preserved" which the company rehearsed nightly in the printing office of the *Carbondale Transcript* of which Mr. Reynolds was editor.

THE FIRST STRIKE.

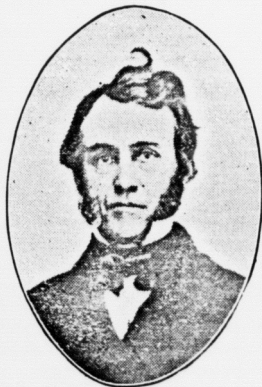
Sixty years ago or about 1840, C. P. Wurts came to this city and for a time was a member of the D. & H. canal Co.'s engineer corps. He was the nephew and adopted son of John



ARCHIBALD LAW,
First Mining Engineer, D. & H. C. Co.

Wurts, at that time President of the company. Soon after he was appointed assistant to James Archbald, the general superintendent, serving in that capacity until Mr. Archbald removed to Scranton when Mr. Wurts assumed entire charge of the company's affairs in this locality.

The first great strike at the company's collieries took place in 1853, when the miners made a demand for an advance of two and one-half cents per ton. The regular price for mining at that time was 35 cents. After several weeks of idleness the miners resumed work upon the promise of Mr. Wurts that the advance asked for



WILLIAM BALL.
First Master Mechanic for D. & H. Gravity Railroad.

would be given them when operations were resumed. This was the one condition fixed by Superintendent Wurts. The men took him at his word and had no reason to regret it. During his residence here Mr. Wurts built the house and reclaimed the grounds now owned and occupied by Hon. E. E. Hendrick. Mr. Wurts died at Bar-Harbor, Maine, August 11th, 1892, aged sixty-nine years.

FIRST MINING.

A report from Prof. Silliman, of Yale College, and his associates Prof. Hitchcock and Geo. Jones, to B. Dorrance, Garrick Mallory and C. D. Shoemaker, committee upon the Anthracite coal deposits of the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys in 1830, says: "The great works at Carbondale at the head of the valley are wrought like those at Mauch-Chunk as an open quarry. There is of course the greatest facility in coming at the coal, and the water subsides into lower situations. They are now beginning to mine into the hill between roof and pavement."

Again he more fully describes the strata of the Carbondale mine, which was an opening first made here by Archibald Law opposite what was then known as 'the spring or well' as follows:

1. Soil.
2. Dark earth, three feet.
3. Loose slate, five feet.
4. Broken coal, called here second quality, not considered fit for market, two feet.
5. Good coal, called first quality, six feet.
6. Coal of still superior quality, one foot.
7. First and second quality intermingled, three feet
8. Coal, very good quality, four feet.

9. Good coal with strata of slate intermingled, six feet, twenty feet have thus been wrought for market.

10. Firm slate, with vegetable impressions and pyrites; thickness not known. About three and a half acres of the bed have been removed. The mining (including also the removal of the rubbish above and intermixed) costs the company about 75 cents per ton. They now offer their coal at Kingston on the Hudson, at \$6 per ton. The cost of transportation thence to New York is 50 cents per ton.

FIRST NATIVES.

Mrs. A. M. Atkinson, who is said to be the first child born in Carbondale, was buried in Honesdale, December 6th, 1889. Her maiden name was Mahala Frisbie, and the date of her birth March 17th, 1823. Her father, Enos Frisbie, a lumberman, was one of the pioneers of the valley, before this city bore its present name. Helen Blanchard was the first child born after the town was named Carbondale. She married J. P. Foster and died in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1884.

OUR FIRST BAND.

The first band in this entire section was what was known as the Hetherbee band. It was organized in 1839 and in '40 was in its prime. During the Harrison and Tyler campaign and those which followed a few



J. J. HETHERBEE,
The First Bandmaster.

years later it played a conspicuous part, its services being in demand in all towns in the vicinity. Jas. J. Hetherbee was the leader, and the organization was kept up until 1860. Clarionets prevailed as the leading instruments, and in brass instruments key bugles carried the air. Of the original membership but one player remains. He is D. G. Smith, of this city, and still has in his possession the E flat bugle that led the band in

1839. In 1844 the band made a week's tour of the surrounding towns, playing in Montrose, Tunkhannock, etc. W. P. E. Morris, who kept a livery here, was always engaged to drive the band on their excursions. On one occasion, during a Masonic parade here, the Salem avenue bridge gave way as the band was crossing, and the organization narrowly escaped being wiped out of existence.

C. O. MELLER, Secy. and Treas.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS AND PLUMBERS.

STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.

Plumbing and Furnace Work Contracted For and Finished in the Very
.....Best Manner.....

Estimates Furnished.

Work Guaranteed and Prices Low.

First Impressions Are Lasting.

If you want to make a favorable impression of Carbondale upon your Semi-Centennial guests, give them some good Butter to eat. . . .

Bainbridge Prints are the Best.

The fact that there is more of this Butter sold in Carbondale than all other brands of Print Butter combined is evidence of its superior qualities.

—SOLD ONLY BY—

D. W. HUMPHREY,

55 SALEM AVENUE.

GARROLL'S
BIG DEPARTMENT STORE.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

ORIGINATOR OF LOW PRICES.

Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery,
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,
Groceries, Provisions, Crockery,
Wood and Willow Ware, &c.

36 South Main Street.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO DO YOUR TRADING.

J. B. SHANNON & CO.

Complete line of Fancy and
Staple Groceries, Fruit, Vege-
tables, &c., &c.

Dry Goods, Shoes.

....Our Hungarian process An-
thracite Flour is conceded by
all who have used it to be the
Finest in the City.

....Sole agency for Chase &
Sanborn's package Teas. Your
inspection of our stock is re-
spectfully solicited.

43 Salem Avenue.

~ BERRY'S ~

FURNITURE AND CARPETS

The Kind That Wears.



Up-to-date

..GOODS

Down-to-date

..PRICES

GEO. W. BERRY,

22 NORTH MAIN STREET.

-- THE --

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF CARBONDALE,

WAS organized in 1864 with a Capital
of **ONE HUNDRED and TEN
THOUSAND DOLLARS**, which
it has re-inforced during its **THIRTY-
SEVEN YEARS OF BUSINESS** by
the accumulation of a

**SURPLUS FUND and
UNDIVIDED PROFITS**

amounting to

**TWO HUNDRED
THOUSAND DOLLARS,**

besides paying to its stockholders in

**NINETY-EIGHT CONSECUTIVE
DIVIDENDS** the sum of
**THREE HUNDRED and
TWENTY-FOUR THOUSAND
FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.**

This bank has Deposits of **ONE MIL-
LION ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY
THOUSAND DOLLARS** and Total
Assets of **ONE MILLION SIX HUN-
DRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.**

Its present officers are Edward Clark-
son, President, James Stott and Edward
W. Mills, Vice-Presidents and Robert A.
Jadwin, Cashier.

The four officers with Messrs. Charles
Hagan, Charles D. Winter and Samuel
B. Mills constitute the Board of Directors.

The bank pays **Three Per Cent.** on Sav-
ings Deposits and is open for the
transaction of business on
Saturday evenings from
7 to 9 o'clock.

Grand Union Tea Co.,

O. L. UTLEY, Manager.
66 Salem Ave.

TEA,
COFFEE,
BAKING
POWDER,
SPICES,
EXTRACTS.

All bear our trade-mark.

This trade-mark means good goods.

Presents to purchasers.

Call at the store, or ask to have salesman
call at your home.

Ask for a copy each month of Grand
Union Herald, issued monthly for
the benefit of our customers.

Maurice G. Watt.

DEPENDABLE FOOTWEAR.

W. W. WATT BUILDING,
CHURCH STREET.

Maurice G. Watt.

DEPENDABLE FOOTWEAR.

F. W. MILLS & CO.

Lumber Yard AND Planing Mill.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, SHINGLES, Etc.

GENERAL HOUSE-BUILDING SUPPLIES.

SCROLL SAWING.

Yard and Office Opposite City Station.

B. S. Clark,

Fine Groceries and
Canned Goods
a Specialty.

...Vegetables in Season, Crock-
ery and Glassware, Underwear,
Hosiery, Gloves and Mittens.

24 SALEM AVE.

Telephone Call 1414.

M. E. Gallagher,

Carbondale's

Leading
Milliner

Economy Ready-Pay Meat Market

Is the CHEAPEST PLACE IN TOWN for Game and Poultry, Fresh and Salt
Meats, Butter and Eggs, Canned Goods.

57 South Main St.

D. M. GRIFFITHS.

F. P. BROWN,

RESTAURANT
AND CAFE.

Meals and Lunches at All Times

Carbondale Milling Co.,

LEADERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, HAY
and OATS.

E. R. REESE.

J. H. REESE

THE SHOPPING CENTRE OF CARBONDALE.

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, SUITS,
WAISTS, SKIRTS, WRAPPERS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR,

CARPETS, MATTING, LINOLEUM, RUGS, WINDOW
SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

If we should single out any one item to celebrate on, we would select **SILK WAISTS**. We wish to have all the ladies come and get one to wear at the Golden Jubilee. Special values at. \$3 50, \$3.98 and \$5 00

REESE - BROTHERS,

57 Salem Avenue.

Alvord & Male,

—DEALERS IN—

Groceries,

Provisions

—AND—

Dry Goods.

Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

38 North Main St., CARBONDALE, PA.



CLOTHING.

...Just for fun, ask any ten men anywhere in town where they get their clothing and see if six or even of them don't say that they get it here. Because Why? Because they can get better clothing here for their money than anywhere else. Good enough reason, isn't it?

COOGAN BROS.

ONE PRICE Clothiers and Furnishers.

24 North Main Street,

CARBONDALE, PA.

Carbondale Cash Store.

G. A. PYLE,

Groceries

Provisions.

42 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

TELEPHONE.

Stephens' LAUREL Flour,

FANCY PATENT FLOUR,

LEADS

ALL FLOUR MADE,

Not only for strength and whiteness of
bread it makes, but because
the bread made from

"LAUREL"

Keeps moist longer than that made
from any other Flour.

Once Tried, Always Used.

—SOLD ONLY BY—

N. F. STEPHENS, THE FANCY
GROCER.

64 SALEM AVENUE, CARBONDALE, PA.

LOUIS BRAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

All Kinds of Bread, Cakes & Pies.

Fine Confections, Lady Fingers and Macaroons.

Cor. North Church and North Main Streets.

THE LATHROPE

INSURANCE AGENCY.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

We
Will

open up for
the fall
trade the
finest lines
of Ladies'
and Men's
Shoes we
have ever
sold in our
store.

The Cros-
sett, Uncle

Sam, Keighley-Mullea Co., Men's Shoes have no equal for style, fit,
finish and price. Call and look them over before purchasing.



THE
CROSSETT SHOE
FOR GENTLEMEN

\$3.50 AND \$4.00
NAME AND PRICE ON EVERY PAIR

THE CROSSETT SHOE IS ONE OF
EXTREME STYLE AT POPULAR PRICES IN DRESSING
THE FEET. ONE SHOULD LOOK FOR FIT, DURABILITY,
AND STYLE. YOU FIND ALL THESE IN THE

CROSSETT SHOE.
MADE BY
LEWIS A. CROSSETT,
NORTH ARINGTON,
MASS.

Out in Society

You'll see the difference between
our laundry work and the
"general run" of work.

And it's Worth Seeing.

"A word to the wise,"
you know.

CARBONDALE
STEAM LAUNDRY.

MITCHELL & BAGLEY, PROP'S
BOTH 'PHONES.

People's Shoe Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS
FILLED
CAREFULLY

PRESCRIPTIONS
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H. F. CLARK

DRUGGIST,

—DEALER IN—

Articles for Sick Room Use,

Patent Medicines, Soaps,

Sponges, Chamois Skins,

Perfumes, Toilet Waters,

Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Etc.

Corner Salem Ave. & Church St.,
CARBONDALE, PA.

PRESCRIPTIONS
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PRESCRIPTIONS
FILLED
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New York Gandy Store

MANUFACTURERS OF

All kinds of

Candies, Chocolates,

Bon Bons, Etc.....



Ice Cream Parlors
and Soda Water.

Also FRUITS
in Season.

FRESH CANDY
EVERY HOUR.

20 SOUTH MAIN STREET,

CARBONDALE, PA.

FOR
FIFTY
YEARS

CARBONDALE HAS BEEN A CITY, and for more than half



of that time, this store has been continuously doing
business in the "Pioneer City."

The growth and development of the community in that
time have been matched by the progress of our store, and our
effort is now, as it has always been, to provide a



Convenient and Comfortable Shopping Place, where
Complete and Modern Assortments are shown.....



The Israel Crane Co.,

50 AND 52 NORTH MAIN STREET.

DRY GOODS

CLOAKS

CARPETINGS

ESTABLISHED 1848.

*W. Burr & Son,
Jewelers.*

SEASONABLE GOODS

✧ ✧ ✧

REASONABLE PRICES

Semi-Centennial....

We Are Right Up To Date.

**Boys' Semi-Centennial
Caps, 1901, *In Red and
Dark Blue* 25c.**

Every Boy Will Want One.

WE ARE AGENTS for the
CELEBRATED

Dunlap Hats.



A WORD TO
TRAVELERS....

*Before taking your
vacation call on us for
a new*

**SUIT CASE,
GRIP or
TELESCOPE.**

*We have a complete
stock at right prices.*

LEWSLEY,

SALEM AVENUE.

GENTS'
FURNISHINGS
EXCLUSIVELY

NEW 'PHONE.

1886—ESTABLISHED—1886

Globe : Warehouse

DRY GOODS

DEPARTMENTS

DRESS GOODS,

LINENS,

WASH GOODS,

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DRESS SKIRTS,

LACES,

UNDERWEAR,

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✧ Boots, Shoes and Rubbers ✧

CARBONDALE'S

✧ ORIGINAL CASH STORE AND
SHOPPING CENTRE.

JAMES RUTHERFORD, Proprietor

W. G. SCURRY.

D. SCURRY.

W. G. Scurry & Co.,

(Successor to Pascoe, Scurry & Co.)

—Carbondale's—

Leading Fancy Goods Emporium.

DRY GOODS. - CLOAKS. - CARPETS.

Main Street and Salem Avenue.

Latest Styles.

Best Goods.

Reasonable Prices

Frank E. Dennis,

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST,

41 North Main Street.

Agency for the sale of

Kiely's

Chocolates & Bon Bons

R. W. PETHICK,



Leading Furniture and
Carpet Store.



OPPOSITE THE PARK,

Where the Price is Always Right.



...The Anthracite City...

THE passage of the act which made Carbondale the pioneer city of Northeastern Pennsylvania was secured by S. S. Benedict who was a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1851 assisted by Hon. C. R. Buckalew in the senate. The burdens of going by stage coach to Wilkes-Barre thirty-three miles away to attend court were so onerous that efforts had been made several times to have the county divided and this city made a county seat. After the first great fire fifty years ago it was decided that the village must have a separate government from that of Carbondale township. To secure the benefits of local courts it was decided to skip the intermediate form of Borough government and apply for a city charter which would include a mayor's court.

The situation at that time is tersely expressed in the following report taken from the *Lackawanna Journal* of October 18, 1850.

Public Meeting.

At a public meeting assembled at Concert hall on the afternoon of the 5th instant, William Ball, Esq., was called to the chair and Lewis Jones, Esq., was appointed secretary. The object of the meeting being stated by the chairman it was resolved:

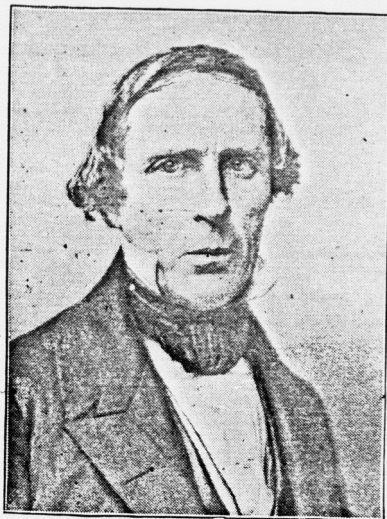
1st. That as the first of a series of measures necessary for our protection against fire, we take early steps to procure through the legislature a city corporation.

2nd. That a committee of twenty-five citizens be appointed to act as a police on all occasions of fire to protect property from plunder, that has been rescued from the flames; and that Thomas Dickson, Evan Harris, and Thomas Gillespie select such committee and report at a future meeting.

3d. That a committee of seven be appointed to procure, by subscription, funds adequate for the purchasing of engines and hose to extinguish fires, if

such should again occur. Whereupon the president appointed James Archbald, James Dickson, Thomas Gillespie, Judson Clark, Anthony Miles, Anthony Grady and Henry Evans said committee.

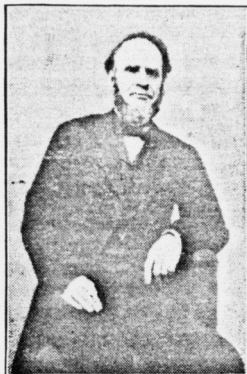
On March 15th, of the next year governor William F. Johnston signed the city charter. The other names which appear upon the document are those of John Cessna, speaker of the House and Benjamin Mathias, speaker of the Senate. The act contained forty different sections covering twelve pages of the volume of



JAMES ARCHBALD,
Our First Mayor.

pamphlet laws of that year. The act is numbered 128.

The vast majority of those who were in any way connected with the organization of the new city have passed into the Great Beyond. P. C. Gritman laid out the original city lines, and it was done under much difficulty. The decision to apply for a city charter was reached at a time when expedition was necessary if the matter was to be acted upon by the legislature of 1851. Accordingly he started out on New Year's day of that year, having with him as chain boys Townsend Poore, now of Scranton and the late Thomas Hurley. The snow was knee deep but they persevered and went entirely around the city before the holiday closed. An old account book shows he charged \$15 for it.



S. S. BENEDICT.

A copy of *The Lackawanna Citizen* of March of that year says:

City Election.

The first annual election of officers for this city was held on Friday, the 21st and although the weather was not as favorable as could have been wished 428 votes were polled. Our much esteemed and highly worthy citizen, James Archbald, having received the unanimous support of the delegates from the different wards was elected Mayor by an almost unanimous vote. We give below a statement of the vote as polled:

Mayor: James Archbald.

Select council: Joseph Benjamin, Peter Campbell, Thomas Gillespie, Michael Flynn.

Common council: Thomas Sweet, Daniel Scurry, William Ball, Patrick Moffitt, Sr., James Clarkson, William W. Bronson, Edward Jones, Alexander Bryden, Richard Howarth, Terence Powderly, Patrick Connor, Daniel Thatcher.

Constables: James White, Isaac Wolf.

Alderman, Fourth ward: Patrick Farrell but vote not reported.

Prosecuting attorney: George Perkins.

Poor masters: John Campbell, John Lee.

Auditors: William H. Richmond, James Stott, Thomas Voyle.

Clerk Mayor's court: William Brennan.

Assessor: Phillips Wilson.

Treasurer, Lewis Pugh

Induction Into Office.

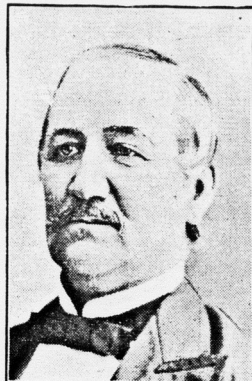
The Mayor, Clerk of the Courts and Prosecuting Attorney, had the oath of office administered to them severally, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the evening of the 26th inst by the Hon. William Jessup, President Judge of our judicial district. After the conclusion of the ceremony, the Judge addressed the assembly at considerable length, entering into an explanation of different sections of the charter, about which differences of opinion had heretofore existed. There was a very large congregation of our citizens present and much good feeling was manifested."

The mayor's court had concurrent jurisdiction with the county courts, except in oyer and terminer cases and in cases belonging to the orphans' court. The first session of the mayor's court was held in the Methodist Church May 13, 1851, Judge Jessup, presiding. A wooden court house was erected at a cost of \$3,000, in 1852, which was burned February 14, 1859, by a fire originating in the cell of Owen Coleman, committed for drunkenness. The present brick building was put up at once. By the operation of the constitution of 1873 the mayor's court was abolished December 31, 1875.

The criminal trial list of the first term of court was as follows: Commonwealth vs. Thomas and Robert Mathews and Francis Bowen riot, surety of peace: recognizance forfeited to be respited next term. Thomas Sherry false pretence under act of 1842, recognizance ditto. William Evans keeping ten-pin alley without license. David Prendergast, assault and battery, recognizance ditto.

FIRST JURIES.

The list of jurors drawn on August 29, 1851, to serve at the September term of the Mayor's court was as follows:



P. C. GRITMAN.

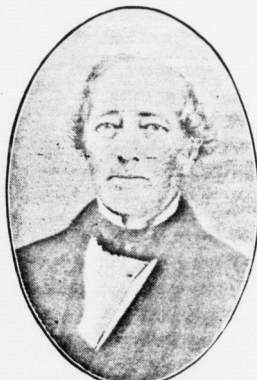
Henry Wedeman, Fell, and Jabez Smith, Scott.

TRAVERSE JURY:—Geo. Silsbee, Lewis Higgins, Jesse Gardner, Richard Howarth, Laton Peters, Andrew Jackson,

GRAND JURY:—J. W. Burnham, foreman, Wilmot Vail, Seth M. Smith, Henry Rook, Henry Snyder, Wm. Brennan, M. B. White, F. P. Grow, Ward Eaton, Samuel Jones, Wm. M. Arnold, Benjamin Gary, James Ruthven, Orrin Whitmore, Patrick Nealon, Nelson Williams, Anthony Finnerty, H. A. Chambers, James Coyle, Washington Burr, Carbondale; and Joseph Lee, Stephen Whitmore, Greenfield;

Samuel Haines, Patrick Moffitt, Jr., George R. Love, Hugh Murphy, Stephen Clark, Rodney Eaton, Samuel Bilger, Richard Davis, Stiles Vanhooser, J. H. Estabrook, Thomas A. Davis, W. W. Bronson, Aaron Serfass, John A. O'Neill, Asahel Carpenter, Alexander Ruthven, Carbondale; Wm. Brundage, Truman Utley, Horton Gardner, Leonard Spencer, Greenfield; James Scull, Joseph Corey, Nelson Callender, Otis Wetherby, Erastus Scott, Isaac Corey, Scott; Ezra Plumb, Eli Ferris, James Russell, Fell.

A glimpse of Carbondale's leading thoroughfare at the time of the incorporation of the city may be had from a report to councils of Geo. H. Wentz, second superintendent of streets. It says: "I would call your attention to the promiscuous sticking of posts along Main street some having the appearance of a long



J. W. BURNHAM,
Foreman of First Grand Jury.

rail stuck in the ground at an angle of forty five degrees. Others less and some more. Some eight inches in diameter and some four. Others one foot, etc. If some uniformity of size and range could be adopted it would in the opinion of your commissioner add more to the appearance of the street than almost anything that could be suggested." He further suggested that coal ashes, rags, old paper and rubbish be deposited in more private places and wound up by saying that as the sidewalks are now nearly completed a little attention to Main street would add to the credit and respectability of the place.

EARLY LEGISLATION.

The first meeting of the select council was in the office of William Root, Justice of the peace, on Monday, March 28. The common council met the same evening in a room over Dr. Sweet's drug store.

An ordinance passed in 1852, provided that no swine, shoats, pigs, or hogs shall be suffered to run at large within the city limits, whether with or without rings in their noses, and whether with or without yokes or bows on their necks.

An ordinance passed January 10th, 1852, provided that there should be elected by joint ballot of councils an inspector of chimneys and stovepipes. He was within twenty days to inspect every stove pipe, chimney and other fire apparatus in the city and if he should find any stovepipe or other fire apparatus in a dangerous condition to give notice to the person oc-

cupying or owning the building to make the same safe within forty-eight hours or be subject to a fine not exceeding \$100. If the offender did not have chattels sufficient to meet the fine he was to be placed in the lock-up house until discharged according to law.

THE YEAR 1851.

The year 1851 was notable in this section for several things besides the chartering of Carbondale. In that year the D. L. & W. Railroad was completed and the Erie road extended to Dunkirk. Philip Hone, first president of the D. & H. Canal Co., died May 9th. Another important fact connected with that year is the following taken from the Lackawanna Citizen of June 20, 1851.

"The telegraph apparatus for some time expected has been this week put in operation in the office in this city. The communication is on the New York & Erie telegraph lines extending through the Western states and at New York by lines extending through all the Eastern, Middle and Southern states. It will form to us an important auxiliary for news and to our citizens a very necessary convenience in business transactions. The apparatus works well and despatches are promptly transmitted and received."

Carbondale in 1851, contained a population of a little less than 5,000 but the jurisdiction of its new mayor's court extended over Greenfield, Fell, Carbondale and Scott townships, and consequently brought considerable life into the city. In 1851, the large hotel built by the Grow family at Glenwood was



LEWIS PUGEE,
First City Treasurer.

opened on New Year's Day with perhaps the greatest ball in the evening ever given in this section. F. P. Grow at that time resided in Carbondale, and our town turned out *en masse* to the event. It was bitter cold weather; yet every sleigh that could be found was called into service. Soon after that railroads were built and country balls were heard of no more.

On September 17, 1851, Carbondale was treated to the "Grand Entrance of P. T. Barnum's Asiatic caravan, museum and menagerie." His column advertisement in the Lackawanna Citizen said that "Encouraged by the brilliant success which attended his bringing of Jenny Lind before the American public he had been led to form a vast trav-

eling organization in which a fine military band will perform the most popular airs of the day as the procession enters the town." The Great Car of Juggernaut was billed as a principal attraction and drawn by ten elephants. There was a calf elephant six months old and 3½ feet high which would carry people around the colossal pavilion seating fifteen thousand people at one time. The exhibition was under a magnificent variegated tent composed of American flags of waterproof fabric. The Liliputian general Tom Thumb was with it. He was then 19 years of age, weighed fifteen pounds and stood twenty-eight inches high.

IN OFFICIAL POSITION.

Carbondale's mail facilities have been presided over by twenty postmasters. Following James W. Goff appointed in 1829 came the following: William Eggleston, 1833; Horatio S. Piece, 1837; C. T. Pierson, 1841; Martin Curtis, 1842; F. M. Crane, 1843; H. P. Ensign, 1844; Joseph Gillespie, 1849; Anthony Grady, 1854; D. N. Lathrop, 1861; William R. Baker, 1864; Daniel Prendergast, 1867; P. S. Joslin, 1869; E. Y. Davies, 1881; Joseph Powderly, 1886; W. L. Yarrington, 1890; Jno. Nealon, 1894; J. H. Thomas, 1898.

Our mayor's court was presided over by the following recorders—by virtue of their office of judge: William Jessup, May 12 to Dec. 8, 1851; J. N. Conyngham, to Dec. 15, 1868; Henry M. Hoyt, (acted as) Dec. 1867; E. L. Dana to Sept. 12, 1870. (Elected for the term of ten years) D. N. Lathrop, 1870, died in office, and Alfred Darte, appointed in 1872; I. D. Richards, 1873, died in office and Alfred Darte was appointed to fill the vacancy and elected in 1874.

District Attorneys—George W. Perkins, 1851-59. P. C. Gritman, 1856-59, 1862-65, 1869-71; I. D. Richards, 1865-69; Alfred Darte, 1871-73; George H. Squier, 1873-75.

Clerk of the Mayor's court, William Brennan, 1851; Bernard McTighe, 1854-63; John E. Brown, 1863; George H. Squier, 1867; M. G. Neary, 1870-75.

Following James Archbald, who was mayor from 1851 to '55, our chief executives have been Edward

Jifkins, 1855; Gideon Frothingham, 1856; John M. Poore, 1857-61; Canfield Harrison, 1861; Anthony Grady, 1862-65; William Brennan, 1865; John M. Poore, 1866; Thomas Voyle, 1867-68; J. B. Van Bergen, 1869-73; Thomas Voyle, 1873; William Morrison, 1874; John Nealon, 1875-76; Joseph Birkett, 1877; L. Marshal, 1878; Thomas Brennan, 1879; Anthony Battle, 1880-81; Thomas Voyle, 1882; Henry B. Jadwin, 1883; James Russell, 1884; John Kelly, 1885-89; C. E. Rettew, 1889-92; E. E. Henrick, 1892-95; J. J. O'Neill, 1895-98; J. W. Kilpatrick, 1898-1901.

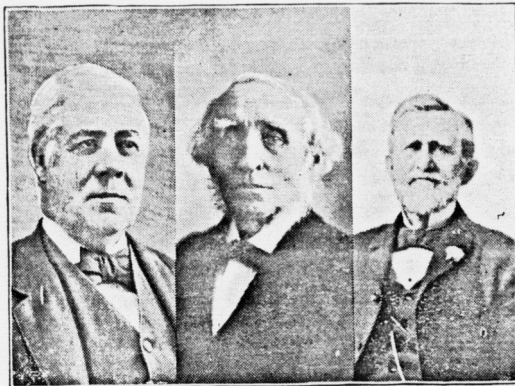
FLOODS OF FORMER YEARS.

On Thursday, July 18th, 1850, the rain fell in torrents. About half past five o'clock, next morning, what was known as Durfee's Dam about a mile above

the village on the Racket brook gave way. The remains of this dam can still be seen at what is known as Reynshanhurst. The torrent swept everything before it. After reaching the foot of old No. 1 plane, where it threw together several small buildings cars and driftwood in great confusion it distributed itself through Church and Main streets tearing down fences. The first floors of numerous houses, hotels and

stores were submerged with mud and water, and furniture, etc., ruined. Floodwood to the height of several feet was deposited on the streets. The Lackawanna swollen to a great size by this flood from Racket brook rushed over its banks and flowing into the mines caused much destruction. Warning had been given and nearly all the miners and laborers had sought safety in flight. Two miners only, the sons of William Davis, are believed to have been drowned in the flood.

The Ball or Campbell dam on the head waters of Fall Brook about four and one-half miles from this city gave away early on the morning of April 13, 1862. Nine persons residing on the West Side were swept off by the torrent and drowned. They were Bryan Mahan, wife and child; Timothy Finnegan, wife and two children, William Flanagan and Dominick Burke. The Flanagan home was carried away and careening



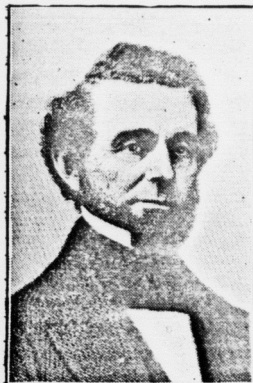
FIRST CITY AUDITORS.

THOMAS VOYLE.

JAMES STOTT.

W. H. RICHMOND.

among the logs the stove was overturned, setting fire to the house which was destroyed. Three saw-mills with their dams on the stream were torn to pieces or swept off—the Campbell mill just below the dam, the



C. T. PIERSON.

Reynolds mill and the Wademan mill a short distance above the picturesque falls which are depicted on another page.

The remains of the dam are still viewed most curiously by people driving from this city to Crystal lake. The White Bridge was taken away by the flood which also caused a suspension of the mines for some time. The dam had been built twelve years. It

was nearly thirty feet in height, built of stone twelve feet at the base and eight feet at the top with a heavy earth embankment in the rear. It was intended to furnish a reserve of water for the company. It flooded about fifty acres.

CONFLAGRATIONS OF

YEARS AGO.

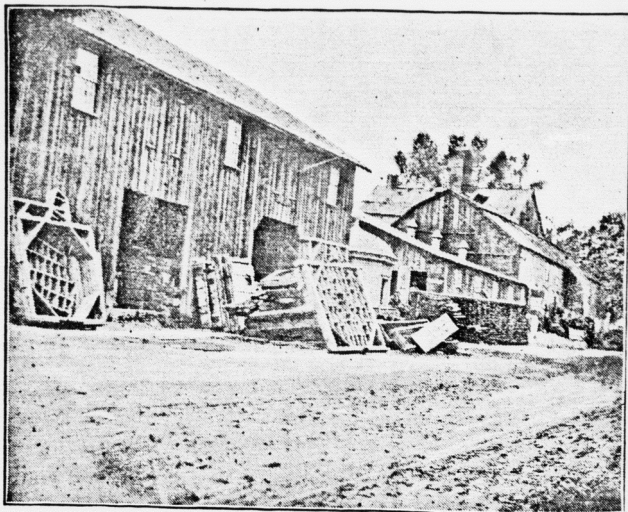
Carbondalians of today can little realize the disasters from fires which swept over this city in its early history. The business interests of the town received a severe blow September 28, 1850, by a disastrous fire which broke out in the Carbondale House, kept by G. W. Thomas, and burned nearly that entire portion. The space burned over extended from Memorial park northward on Main street and the west side of Church street. It consumed sixty buildings owned by forty-two people. The loss was estimated at \$70,700. Insurance \$35,600. A fire broke out in W. W. Bronson's Railway hotel September 16, 1855, which destroyed the hotel and many other buildings. It or-

iginated in the cupola from a troupe of show people who were playing cards. April 10, 1859, a fire broke out in the office of Alfred Dart, which burned the Harrison House and many stores and offices on the west side of Main street between Salem avenue and the City hall. Another fire occurred September 15, 1866, which destroyed buildings on the east side of Main street, from Salem avenue down with a vast loss of property. March 29, 1867, the entire business portion of the city, below the City hall, was burned, the flames destroying forty stores and shops and leaving sixty families homeless. The entire loss was \$200,000 with an insurance of little over \$100,000.

Carbondale was particularly afflicted by the elements in September, 1850. On the 27th of that month, the day preceding the first big fire, occurred an unprecedentedly severe hail storm. It came up about 5 o'clock in the afternoon accompanied by a strong wind from the southwest. Great damage was done. The windows facing the west suffered most as nearly every pane of glass in them was broken. The hail stones were of a peculiarly irregular cast and some were said to have been picked up four inches in length.

THE BLACK FEVER.

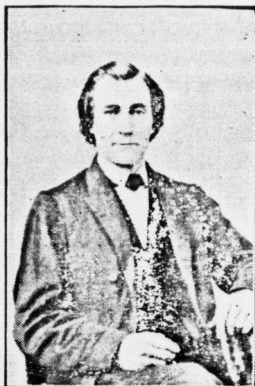
The most sorrowful period in Carbondale's history was during the winter of 1863-64 when the plague of black fever settled upon the city. It began about December 1 and continued to the end of the following April. The winter was an open one and yet as soon as spring came the plague passed away. No satisfac-



FIRST CARBONDALE FOUNDRY.

Now Embodied in the Extensive Works of Van Bergen & Co.

tory reason for its appearance or disappearance has ever been given. The disease was most prevalent in the latter part of February. For the week ending January 30 there were 38 interments and in the week ending February 6th there were 33. In all there were



REV. T. S. WARD.

400 deaths in the city. The ravages of the disease were chiefly among the young. Two of the city's physicians stayed throughout this fearful ordeal and the labors of Drs. R. Ottman and Charles Burr were unceasing if not always successful. The D. & H. brought two prominent physicians here from New York, Drs. Draper and White, but they stayed only a few days and their coming was valueless. Many of the families of the town fled to other places and the local authorities adopted various measures to stop the spread of the disease. Large quantities of tar were burned on the public square without any effect. The disease was generally ushered in by a chill. The average duration of the fatal cases was about 48 hours. In the few post mortem examinations made intense congestion of the blood vessels of the brain were found. Rev. T. S. Ward, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, was unceasing in his ministrations to the sick and finally succumbed to the disease on February 13. He came here in 1831 and the present church is a monument to his work although the dedication did not occur until August 31st, 1865, eighteen months after his death. A tablet on the wall of the church erected by the children of the Sabbath school is a token of the estimation in which he was held. It is said of him that when the collections for special purposes ran short he would make them up himself.

EDITING A NEWSPAPER.

Amzi Wilson came to Carbondale from Dundaff at the solicitation of the few merchants then doing business here. He was the editor of Carbondale's first paper, the *Northern Pennsylvanian*, and his subscription list rose from 500 in Dundaff to 700 in this city. In those days there were no mail facilities, but a rider on horseback delivered the papers in Clifford, Herrick, Abington, Benton, Gibson, Lenox and other townships, taking three days to make the distribution. The merchants paid liberally for the papers but money

was scarce in the country districts and at times, it is said, he got hardly enough cash to pay for the white paper used. He died in 1872.

In the first issue of the *Northern Pennsylvanian* appeared the following marriage notice:

At Sand Lake, N. Y., on the 27th of November, 1832, by the Rev. Mr. Gregory, James Archbald, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief of the D. & H. Canal Co., at Carbondale, to Miss Sara Augusta Temple Frothingham, of the former place.

In the issue of March 11, 1837, there was scarcely a local item, but among the ads. were those of Gillespie & Pierce, J. Benjamin & Co., Martin Curtis, Dr. Sweet, Stephen Clarke, Harvey Hackley and Eggleston & Wilbur. The latter announce that they will sell coal-stoves at the Luzerne Co. Steam Foundry; also fire-dogs, drag teeth, caldron kettles and jewsharps. They also repaired clocks on the shortest notice. The Carbondale tannery advertised for "15 or 20" teams to cart leather from the tannery to New York.

At that time justices of the peace were named by the governor. In order to give Mr. Wilson some help outside of his paper Mapes, Eggleston, Goff, Poor and others applied to the governor for his appointment. Mr. Blanchard, who was the only justice, opposed his appointment on the ground that he had not lived in the county a year. It was effectual, but as soon as the year expired his appointment was made.

ON SPIRITUALISM.

About 1850 a great excitement over spiritualism sprang up in Carbondale. Quite a number were converted to its mani-



D. N. LATHROPE,
First Lawyer in Carbondale.

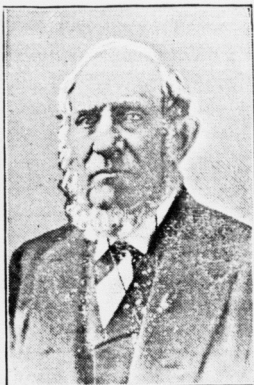
festations and at many houses gatherings were had where rappings, table turnings, piano playing and other remarkable things took place. Finally mediums were found through whom spirits preached sermons to such as congregated to hear them. Cambrian hall was for a time rented for that purpose and Clark Corby, an eccentric youth, was the preaching medium. At length three of our

citizens became so filled with mesmerism that they started out on a lecturing tour. One was a clairvoyant, one a mesmerist who gave practical demonstrations and the other was the lecturer. In 1853 C. M.

Harvey, a Methodist minister of the vicinity, published a little book advocating spiritualism. When he moved away the mania gradually died out.

TAXES THEN AND NOW.

D. G. Smith was the first collector of city taxes in 1851. He still has his duplicate and it presents some interesting comparisons to the taxes levied today. The property of Dr. Thomas Sweet, now owned by Mrs. R. Manville, was assessed at \$1,200. and the tax paid was \$18.; that of G. A. Whiting on River street, now owned by Samuel Moon, was assessed at \$250., tax paid, \$3 75; that of Homer Grennell on Church street, now owned by James Stott, assessed \$500.



ROBERT MAXWELL,
First Freight Agent.

tax paid, \$7 50; that of Thos. Gillespie on North Church street, where Mrs. McMullen now resides, assessed \$900., tax paid, \$13.50.

In the matter of comparisons it may also be interesting to read some prices from the market list of March, 1845. The newspaper said that the market was barer than usual at that season of most kinds of produce, flour perhaps excepted, of which there was a full supply. It sold by the load at \$4.75 to \$5.00; buckwheat, about \$1.25; corn meal, \$1.00; butter scarce at 12 to 12½ cents; cheese, 5 to 6 cents; lard 8 to 9 cents; hams, 7 to 9 cents; beef, \$1.00 per cwt.; poultry, 6 cents per pound; eggs plenty at 12½ cents per dozen; potatoes, 37½ to 50 cents per bushel; hay, \$3.00 to \$6.00 per ton.

A LIST OF SCHOLARS.

Perhaps the best way to get at some family names of years ago is to quote the list of pupils in A. M. Jefferson's school in 1840. It was as follows:

Susan A. Berry, L. A. and Henry Burlingame, Ellen E. Hughes, Adaline M. Grennell, Elsie Love, Maria Peck, T. S. Rogers, Geo. F. Wilbur, W. Miller, Charles Mills, Asa Race, Solon Farrer, Peter Murphy, Addison, Hannibal and Frank Durfee, Geo. Benjamin, Samuel E. Raynor, W. Birdsall, Allen and Charles Waterbury, Edward Clarkson, John S. Law, Charles Law, George Dickson, Abram Snyder, W. Berry, James Williams, Thomas Jones, Charles Lathrop, Isaac Decker, John Kennen, David Jones, Ann and John Grattan, Mary A. Love, H. M. Williams, S. E. Lazelle, Euphemia Simpson, Jimima Clarkson, Ann S. Law, Marion Law, John Farnham, George

Carr, George Few, Charles and George McAlpine, William Love, C. B. Woodward, George Emmons, Theo. and William Johnson, Robert and Alver Eaton, Daniel Gardner, H. N. Whiting, E. R. Hoadley, Daniel Howell, Elias Powell, Henry Burlingame, Henry Hodgdon

Those who attended S. S. Benedict's school three years previous were nearly the same with the addition of Thomas Dickson, James and Charles Curtis, W. R. Baker, Henry R. Starkweather, E. B. and H. B. Burnham, Alexander Hodgdon, Levi C. Hathaway, George Johnson, James Hodgdon, Perry Farrer, Ammorvan Goff, Julian Wilson, Sylvanus Jessup, Edward Jones, Orville Baker, William Mathews and Christopher Grattan.

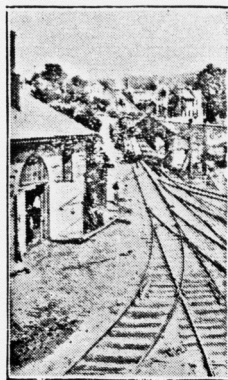
P. C. Gritman, came here in 1848, just after admission to the bar, and that year was also principal of the Carbondale Institute. His scholars were:

Belle and Mary Linnen, Margaret and Louise Archbald, Margaret and Mary Jane Gillespie, Mary Jane and Sarah Pierce, Lizzie and Sallie Bronson, Janet and Sarah Taylor, Helen and Hattie Wurts, Sarah Ann and Martha Ensign, Elsie Love, Adaline Bogardus, Tressa Wilson, Debby Russell, Lydia Poor, Emma and Amelia Harris, Fannie Johnson, Mary Nash, Fannie Durfee, Lizzie Mills, Virginia Love, Ellen Kenner, Mary Archbald, Augusta Benedict, Janet Lock, Henry, Bruce and Jerome Wilson, Wellwood and John Gillespie, Eugene and George Benedict, Fred and Ed. Mills, James and Thomas Archbald, Gibson and Meredith Jones, James Henry Johnson, Franklin Decker, Charles Taylor, William Thompson, George Henry Archbald, William Bronson, Lewis Ensign, John Love, Theo. Wurts, Rexford Pierce.

PASSED AWAY.



Gravity Road in the early days began and ended in this city. The light track came down by plane through what is now St. Rose Convent grounds to the foot of No. 1, of which we present a picture. From the sweep which stood near where the gas house now is there crossed the river about where the Sixth Avenue bridge is now and ran close to the rear of all the stores on the west side of Main Street. When the road

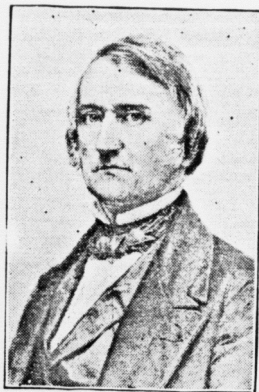


GRAVITY PLANE NO. 1.

was opened, and up to the year 1840, the men who ran the engines at the head of the planes only received \$1.25 per day and for three months each winter the road shut down for repairs to avoid the heavy expense of running trains in the snowy season. Supt. Archbald was of a contrary mind to the majority of people concerning the ill luck of Friday and the operations were always resumed after these suspensions on that day. Wm. Ball, who was the

first superintendent of motive power, died in 1859, after being with the company 30 years. While a believer in strict discipline he had the reputation of never discharging a man. He was the first clerk of the common council.

The writer is indebted to P. S. Joslin, one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens, for many historical facts contained in this little work. A somewhat singular coincidence which was brought to his attention lately is connected with the D. & H. canal which was commenced in 1824. The following named officials of the company were born in 1824: R. M. Olyphant, President; A. H. Vandling, general mine Superintendent; E. W. Weston, the land agent; R. Manville, general Superintendent; Thomas Dickson, President; and Coe F. Young, Vice President.



WILLIAM JESSUP,
First Recorder of the Mayor's Court

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

The object of several of the articles in this souvenir has been to bring out clearly the contrast between past and present conditions in our city. The list we give below of those whose property was consumed in the great fire of 1850, will prove doubly interesting. It names a majority of the business men of the time and also shows the value of stocks they carried and what Main street store buildings were worth. The fire losses given by the *Lackawanna Citizen and Carbondale Democrat* of October 4, 1850, were as follows: S. E. Raynor, dwelling house, \$1,000, insured; N. D. Farnum, in same building, saddle and harness shop, \$500, no insurance. Thomas Meredith, Carbondale House hotel, \$2,200, insured \$2,000. G. W. Thomas, furniture, insured \$800. B. Zimmerly, grocery, \$300, no insurance. J. Benjamin, Pennsylvania Coal Company's office, T. Dickson & Company's store and grocery buildings, \$2,500, insured \$1,500. T. Dickson & Company on goods, \$4,000, insured \$3,000. G. R. Crocker, grocery and confectionary, fixtures and stock, \$300, no insurance. Peter Campbell, corner store, \$3,000, insured \$1,000. J. Stark, on goods, \$2,000, insured \$2,000. The foregoing were on the West side of Main street.

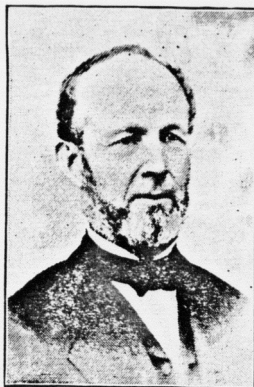
Upon the East side—Peter Campbell, jewelry shop building torn down and thus buildings below it saved, \$400, no insurance. Whitcomb & Baur, jewelry goods, \$100, no insurance. Truxton Williams merchant tailor shop, dwelling and goods, \$2,000, insured \$1,200. Patrick Moffit, store and dwelling house buildings, \$3,000, insured \$1,000; also on goods, \$4,000,

insured \$4,000. Gillespie and Love, store and post office building, \$1,800, insured \$800, on goods, \$4,000, insured \$4,000. S. Hodgdon Esq., office and millinery store building with some books and papers, \$1,200, no insurance. Miss Russell, millinery, \$100. Wm. W. Bronson, two shops, store and Railway Hotel, establishment entire, \$8,500, insured \$3,500. C. W. Roesler, barber, \$50. Danaher and McLaughlin, stock of valuable staple and fancy dry goods, \$2,000, insured \$1,500. Solomon Arnold and Abraham Serfass, Mansion House hotel establishment, \$6,000, insured \$1,500; John Gore, landlord, \$1,500, no insurance. Wm. N. Arnold, store and printing office building, \$1,000, insured \$300; S. S. Benedict, on Citizen and Democrat office materials, \$500, insured \$1,000; Arnold and Company on goods, \$4,000, insured \$1,500. Dr. Thomas Sweet, dwelling house and furniture, \$2,500, insured \$1,200.

On Church street—Mrs. Johnson, dwelling house, \$400, no insurance. Temperance Hall, \$2,000, insurance \$1,000. Estate of Silas Burrows, dwelling house, \$1,000, no insurance. Dr. G. H. Leach, furniture and medicines, \$300, no insurance. Abraham Serfass, furniture to a considerable amount. D. G. Dayton, blacksmith shop, \$300, no insurance. J. Barry, carriage shop, \$300, no insurance. Jesse Gardner, dwelling house, barn and furniture, \$2,000, no insurance. L. E. Judd, dwelling house, school room, furniture &c., \$1,800, insured \$800. Homer Grennell, dwelling house, &c., \$2,000, no insurance.

The fire was arrested on the West side of Main street, North, at the store of Richmond & Robinson, which was saved with great effort, with damage to the building of about \$200, and goods about \$500, insured. On Dundaff street in the rear of J. Stark's store, it was arrested in the vicinity of Clark and Voyle's store. The store was saved but the goods were removed and much injured, loss \$800. Grow and Brothers loss from removal of goods, \$200. Sweet and Raynor, loss from removal of goods, \$600. Wm. Wurts Esq., at whose residence the fire was arrested on the East side of Main street, North, loss from removal of furniture, \$300.

On the West side of Church street, North, the fire was stayed at the dwelling house of Mrs. Johnson, mainly through the important aid rendered by a force pump belonging to James Archbald Esq. Many others experienced severe losses and damage to furniture by removal. The goods and furniture lost were not all consumed by fire. Very many were stolen and carried off. Indeed the disposition to plunder is said to have exhibited itself almost everywhere that goods were exposed.

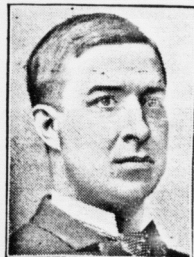


WILLIAM BRENNAN,
First Clerk of the Mayor's Court.

ROSE TO PROMINENCE.

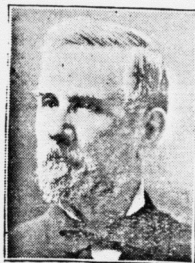
Carbondale has contributed its full quota to the noted men of the country. Among those who are now in office are Commissioner of Immigration T. V. Powderly; Secretary of the state of New Jersey, George Wurts; Judge of the United States Court of Central

Pennsylvania, R. W. Archbald (son of our first mayor;) Rt. Rev. E. A. Gargey, Bishop elect of Altoona; Congressman H. W. Palmer; Deputy Comptrol'er of the state of New York, Willis Merriman; and state Senator Michael Butler, of Illinois. In the list of those who have held prominent offices is the late William Goebel, governor of Kentucky, whose tragic end is of such recent date as to be fresh in every memory. Prior to his becoming governor he was state senator and recognized as one of the foremost politicians of the south. Goebel was assassinated in Frankfort, Kentucky, on January 30th, 1900. He was forty-five years of age and unmarried.



WILLIAM GOEBEL.

There is also ex-congressman C. C. Jadwin, the late Judge Alfred Dart, Jr., and others to be included in the list. Two Carbondale boys who arose to the head of great railroad and other corporations are Thomas Dickson and John B. Smith. Of Mr. Dickson it is said that in his youthful days he was a lowly mule driver in the mines of the Delaware & Hudson company in this city. He was born in 1824 at Berwickshire, Scotland; and passed away in the midst of his usefulness, aged nearly sixty years. He was for a time also engaged in mercantile pursuits here. Mr. Dickson went to Scranton in 1856 and established the Dickson Manufacturing Co. In 1867 he was made a vice-president of the D. & H. company and two years later was chosen to the Presidency, which he retained till his death.



THOMAS DICKSON.

Mr. Smith was for years general manager of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and President of the Erie and Wyoming Valley railroad company. His splendid ability is shown in the remarkable prosperity of the former company for the 1st half century. He was born near Wurtsboro in 1815, learned the machinist trade in this city and New York and erected the engines on the Pennsylvania Coal company's Gravity road. One year later he was made superin-

tendent. As a manager of men and large business enterprises he had few equals in the country. He invented the three cylinder locomotive. He was a member in good standing of Olive Leaf Lodge I. O. O. F. of this city, although not being able to attend a meeting in forty-five years. He died in Dunmore January 16, 1895.

AN EARLY INDUSTRY.

The first manufacturing industry of Carbondale was the steam foundry of Eggleston and Reed, which stood on Foundry street now Lincoln avenue. It was a diminutive establishment, in a building where John Mohrs' grocery store now is. The bellows was operated in the same principle as the old fashioned hand bellows and such was the anxiety for business that when there was a runaway on one of the gravity planes the first question there was "Any wheels broke?" There were only two men employed in the foundry and not enough work for them all the time. Later when C. T. Pierson became the proprietor he moved the establishment to the opposite corner and erected the large foundry building shown on another page.

A CURFEW BELL.

The first bell brought to Carbondale was that purchased by the Presbyterian congregation. It was hung in a small wooden tower at the rear of their modest little church. The bell was put into use for all public functions. It rang out at the beginning of each work day and called the laborers home at noon and evening. It awoke the citizens at time of fire, beside reminding them of their religious duties and privileges. One of the peculiar customs that existed for a while, was the tolling on this bell, of the exact number of years of the life of any departed citizen of prominence. It has also been recalled that the bell was want to ring at nine o'clock each evening; much with the same intent and purpose of the Curfew law, now being adopted in some cities.



JAMES CLARKSON,
Chairman of First Common Council.

OUR PUBLIC GROUNDS.

Memorial Park and the grounds around the city building, which attract admiring attention from all,

were years ago desolate wastes on which baseball players or circuses occasionally stamped down the pigweed. They were first known as "the parade ground" because the militia did its training there. When the city was organized a court house, &c., be-

came necessary and H. S. Pierce, J. P. Foster, I. H. Russ, William Root, G. R. Love, J. M. Poor, J. H. Estabrook, J. G. Murray, G. M. Reynolds and J. R. Fordham sent this petition to councils: "Having heard that your bodies contemplate building a city hall and believing there is no site so good as the parade ground we would respectfully ask that you take such steps as are necessary for the removal of the barn now on said ground.



PHILLIPS WILSON,
First Visiting Superintendent of Schools.

The first step toward reclaiming what is now Memorial park was made by Wm. H. Davies Post 187 G. A. R., which issued an appeal to the public for funds for fencing the ground, erecting a monument and a fountain. J. B. Van Bergen was made chairman of the committee in charge and J. M. Alexander secretary.

The city appropriated \$1,000 and the remaining money was raised by entertainments and by individual subscriptions. W. H. Davies Post gave \$60. The first subscription was from a poor woman and was twenty-five cents. The largest individual subscription was \$100. The total cost was \$4,645.09. The monument was dedicated May 30th, 1885, and the Park was then opened to the public.

THE FIRST FRAME STORE.

William H. Richmond commenced his business life here in May, 1845, in the store built by Salmon Lathrop in 1828 and occupied it until 1855 when it was burned. By kind permission of Mr. Richmond we are able to present a picture of this store. When first erected its front was perfectly plain. In 1845 Richmond & Robinson added the porch and large windows on the first floor. The addition marked "shoe shop" was Carbondale's first postoffice.

In those days the best of lumber was used and all structures were built in a substantial manner. The dwellings occupied by James McMillan, Mrs. W. P. E. Morss, Dr. Malaun, Mrs. Bargar, Mrs. W. Mc-

Mullen, H. B. Jadwin and the former Benedict estate are among the earlier houses erected. There are a few of the older buildings yet standing around the park, and on River Street.

STAGE COACHING.

This is how Hon. T. V. Powderly recalls our stage coaching days:

"I can vividly remember with what wonder and awe I stood at respectful distance from the roadside to witness the flight of the Fast mail as Bronson's Wilkes-Barre and Carbondale stage rocking and swinging, drawn by four prancing but not always gaily caparisoned steeds transported it to the Carbondale Post Office which at that time was, I believe, a distributing point for the Bethany, Dundaff, Hawley and Honesdale mails. That old stage coach with its sea-sick occupants, its bright green body, its gilded panels and its formidable array of trunks, carpet bags and band boxes was a wonder and taken in connection with its roadbed of three-inch hemlock planks, was a thing of beauty though both have passed away instead of remaining a joy forever."

A still better idea of the slowness of that period is had from the following expression of congressman H. W. Palmer, of Wilkes-Barre.

"Our family left Carbondale in the fall of 1849, when my father was elected sheriff of Luzerne county. The news of his election did not reach Carbondale until Saturday night; four days after the event. There was no means of communication with Wilkes-Barre except by Bronson's stage coach and it was very welcome when it lumbered in on Saturday night from that city with the momentous news." Today the election of a national President is known throughout the whole country a few hours after the polls close.

The first passenger train to Honesdale on the Gravity road went out April 5, 1877. The first water company, (Crystal Lake,) was formed in 1858. The



CARBONDALE'S FIRST FRAME STORE AND FIRST POST OFFICE.

first gas company, (Carbondale,) was chartered in 1859. The first electric road was built in 1888. The first locomotive reached this city from Scranton in September 1870 and the first passenger train on July 4, 1871. The Jefferson branch of the Erie was completed that year, passenger business beginning May 15, 1871. The last spike was driven in the Ontario, Carbondale and Scranton railroad on June 21, 1890, and immediately thereafter the first train passed over. The first pavement was laid in 1890. We first had electric lights in 1887. The first circulating library (Young Men's Association) was chartered in 1875.

MILITARY MENTION.

When the state required all its male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years to train three times a year Alfred Dart, Sr., who was a colonel in the militia, used to come from Dundaff to drill the raw material here. In 1845 we find the military spirit had been inculcated to the point at which a meeting was held at the Railway hotel to organize a volunteer company of infantry. The object was stated by D. N. Lathrop and G. H. Wentz, Alexander Ruthven, Robert Love, and John B. Smith were appointed to report a plan of organization. Little is known of the outcome of this movement but many yet residing here recall the Jackson Guards, which later, under the command of Col. Dennis Graham, became a noted factor in the city's life.

Col. Dart, who had previously lived here, moved back from Dundaff in 1846 and died August 13, 1883, aged 73 years. He was captain of the Carbondale City Guards, the first company to leave the city on the call for volunteers to suppress secession. The men enlisted for three months, and the company on reaching the front were attached to Colonel Cake's 1st Penn'a regiment. When they reached home again a considerable delegation of citizens with a band of music hurried to the depot to welcome them. Dinner was served

at the Harrison House, and congratulatory speeches were indulged in. Captain Dart, later, went out with Company K, 4th Penn'a cavalry. He wrote from Washington, under date of June 8, 1861: "The regiment to which we are attached was the first that

entered Washington. That was the identical night set by the secessionists to attack the city. There were only five companies just before we were attached to the command, and not over five hundred men in all, but it was heralded on large bill boards to be five thousand men. This caused them to postpone a day or two, and then came on a Massachusetts regiment and some others, who had to fight their way through Baltimore." Colonel Dart was succeeded in the command of his first company by his son Alfred Dart Jr., who was his First Lieutenant.

A squad of sixteen young men from this city joined Schooley's Battery of Pittston. Quite a number enlisted in Company K, 52nd Penn'a Volunteers, and Carbondalians were

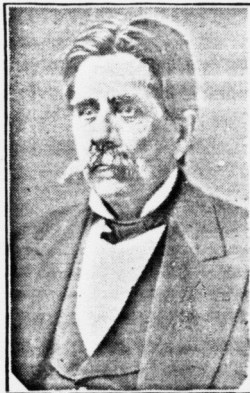
to be found in a score of regiments from other sections and states. It has been estimated that 1,200 men from this city responded to their country's call, although many were not in actual service. The names of Colonel Monies and Captain Flynn are identified with these stirring times, having organized companies and seen much hardship. J. H. Brennan, T. R. Lathrop and P. C. Gritman took companies of emergency men to Harrisburg at the time of the invasion of the state by the Confederates, but their services were not needed after the battle of Antietam. The silent roll on our soldier's memorial monument numbers 127, of

which fifty-nine died during the war. Eleven of these died in Andersonville prison.

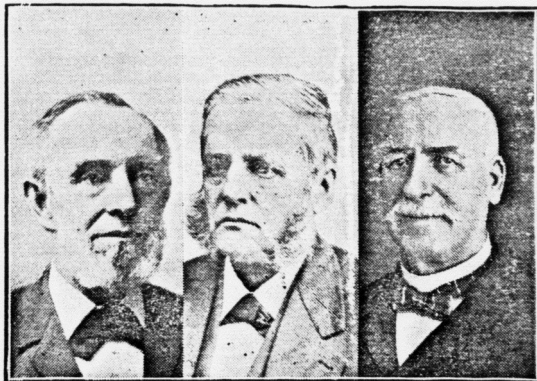
AN EXCITING

SUNDAY.

In September, 1862, occurred a very exciting Sabbath in Carbondale. It was just before the battle of Antietam. The Confederates under General Lee had invaded Maryland. A company called the "Wurts' Guards," under the



COL. ALFRED DART.



THREE PROMINENT EX-MAYORS.

J. B. Van Bergen.

J. M. Poore.

John Kelly.

command of James Nicol had been formed here and expected to be called out at any moment. They were partially equipped but lacked the regulation shirt. It had been arranged that if a telegram was received

from the Governor calling out these men, the bell of the Methodist church should be rung as a signal. About one o'clock the telegram came and the church bell pealed forth its warning. The Sunday School in the Presbyterian church was immediately dismissed. Crowds gathered on the streets and discussed the invasion. A number of those who could sew, gathered in the rooms over the D. & H. office at the head of Main street. Others worked at their homes. Rev. G. M. Peck, the pastor of the Methodist church, who had once been a tailor, ran a sewing machine all that Sunday afternoon. All the shirts needed were made while some picked lint and made bandages. There were no services in the churches that evening. About midnight the company left for the front.

They were taken to Hagerstown and lay there while the battle of Antietam was fought a few miles distant. Some weeks after they were sent home. Their captain was James Nicol.

FIRST FIRE COMPANIES.

The first fire company of the city was "Rescue Hook and Ladder Company" formed in 1843. The great fire of 1850, awakened the people to a sense of

the importance of better protection and four companies were organized, known as Neptune No. 1; Eagle No. 2; Rescue No. 3, and Good Will No. 4. Each company was provided with a small engine of little

value, built at the D. & H. Gravity shops. The companies represented the four wards of the city and their officers were: Neptune Co., G. R. Love, captain; G. H. Wentz, assistant captain; Lewis Pugh, treasurer and James Ruthven, secretary. Eagle Co., E. White, foreman; John McKillip, first assistant; S. T. Corby, second assistant; W. R. Baker, secretary; A. L. Hunt, treasurer; G. W. Griswold, Charles Hagan, Wm. R. Baker, committee. Rescue Co., foreman, David Prendergast; first assistant foreman, G. F. Fordham; second assistant foreman, Alonzo Eaton; secretary, Renselaer David; treasurer, Z. K. Waldron. Good Will Co., Michael Flynn, foreman; Bernard McTighe, assistant foreman; Peter Dockerty, treasurer; Thomas Farrell, secretary.

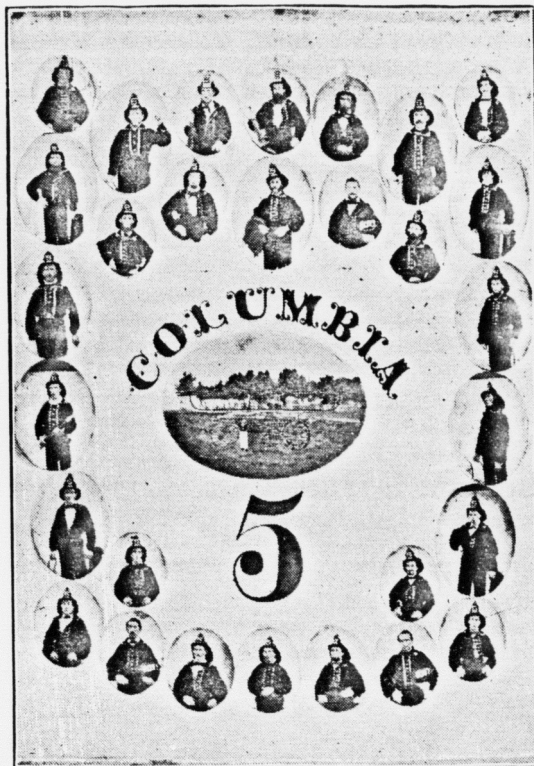
December 3,

1852, James Ruthven was elected by the firemen chief engineer of the department. These companies soon disbanded and the engines were returned to the D. & H. The city authorities then took the matter in hand and purchased an engine of the "Button's Piano" pattern which arrived on July 10, 1855, the day being made a gala occasion. This is still in possession of Columbia hose company which was organized at that time with ninety-six men. The officers were David Prendergast, foreman; Richard Howarth,

J. M. Poore
J. Burns
J. Burke
Dan Prendergast

Dave Prendergast
W. Karger
J. Kelly

C. Campbell
N. Kirk
J. McLaughlin
J. Gorman



D. Hadgins
E. Clarkson
A. Rogers
T. Twaddle
M. Flynn
E. Jifkins

A. Simpson
P. M. Moffitt
P. Flannery

J. Ward
P. Byrne
J. Geary

S. Whiting
T. Voyle
A. Nealon
J. Kirkwood
J. Brown
J. Cannon

first assistant foreman; Charles B. Campbell, second assistant foreman.

The engine house was of that flimsy nature which allowed the apparatus to occasionally freeze and the engine was not always a safeguard, as a newspaper account of the fire of 1867 says: "The night was cold, dry and windy and our excellent engine, Columbia No 5, proved to be out of order leaving us completely at the mercy of the devouring element. The lesson learned so dearly is that we must have a supply of water conducted through our streets from the reservoir above us with hydrants opposite every lot."

There were contests in those days between the firemen of adjacent towns to see who could create a pressure that would throw water farthest Columbia No. 5, although sometimes outwitted by the sharp tricks of its competitors, could always hold its own in muscular ability.

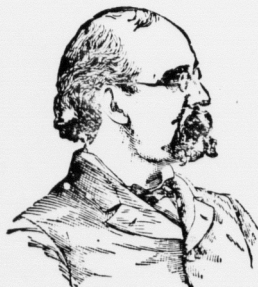
We present a picture of the first members of this company, only nine of whom are still alive. Beginning at the left hand side of the picture and running down the first row the portraits are of those given beneath the line. The portraits in the second column are named at the top of the picture—and so on through the group.

AN EARLY DESCRIPTION.

An extract from a State Gazetteer of 1832 says: "Carbondale, P. V. on the Lackawannock creek, is one of the sudden creations which have been effected by the coal trade. Disant from W. C. 247 and from Harrisburg 139 miles. The village arose with the works of the Hudson and Delaware Canal and coal company, four years since, and now contains about 40 dwellings, 7 stores, 3 taverns. At its suburb, New Dublin, there are 130 small houses occupied by the miners. The coal has been quarried in a continued line for sixty rods, and presents a front of good coal of twenty feet in thickness, besides several feet more of roof coal, stained and shattered by time and the weather. The miners have lately begun to follow the bed, without removing the superincumbent materials, pillars of coal being



R. W. ARCHBALD,
Judge U. S. Court, Central Dist. Penn'a.



T. V. POWDERLY,
Commissioner General of Immigration.

left to support the weight. About $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres of the bed have been removed. The coal fields of the company contain about 3,500 acres. From the 20th of March, 1831, to the 5th of Nov. there passed over the railroad 54,328 tons of coal. The company have sold lots in the villages of Rondout, (N. Y.) Honesdale and Carbondale, to the value of \$28,921, and at Rondout leases have been made producing an annual rent of \$1,592."

FIRST SOCIETIES.

On April 28, 1838, Cambrian lodge, I. O. O. F., was organized in this city with 16 charter members. Until 1852 the lodge met in a room in a small house on Pike street owned by David Thomas, below what is now Tiffany's planing mill. The original members were:

David Thomas, Noah Davis, Thomas Phillips, Evan Evans, Ebenezer Williams, Samuel W. Baker, John P. Evans, Thomas Thomas, Edward H. Castle, John McLaney, Samuel Jones, Tabes Nicholas, Jervis Lewis, Edward Owens, William Williams, Samuel Hodgdon.

The Pioneer Father Mathew society was the first organized in Pennsylvania and therefore bears a proud distinction. John J. Forbes advanced the idea, and after considerable agitation, succeeded in having a meeting of fourteen persons in No. 28 engine house on the Gravity railroad in 1867. Hon John Kelly was made president. It is still one of the prosperous societies in our city. Its original membership was:

M. G. Neary, J. J. Forbes, Peter Dunleavy, William Graham, Alex. Kennedy, Charles Cavanaugh, James Gorman, Terrence Powderly, James Pidgeon, Bernard Fitzpatrick, Thomas F. Walker, Richard J. McHale, Patrick Burke, Peter Coyle, Charles Boland, P. F. Moffitt, Patrick Pidgeon, John Fleming, John Barrett, Patrick McHale, Patrick Devine, Thomas F. Walsh, Martin P. Flynn, William Moffitt, John Kelly, John McCabe, Jeremiah Clune, Patrick Kiernan, Patrick Brown, Tho's Golden, Eli Birs.

It may be interesting to know who were the members of the Hetherbee Band mentioned heretofore. They were:

T. Hague, orpho-clyde; J. T. Davis, bugle; John Love, C. Curtis, J. H. Waterbury, H. Wilbur, H. Oram, W. Davis, trombones; Kingsbury Fuller, bass drum; W. Oram, T. Orchard, trumpets; Andrew Wyllie, baritone; H. A. Chambers, snare drum; A. Bryden, cornet; G. L. Dickson, french horn; W. Howarth, trombone; R. Howard, bugle; John Dickson, second bugle; Ed. Burnham, and W. Law.



H. W. PALMER,
Congressman 12th District Pennsylvania.

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Sole. Extension
edge.

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❖ ❖ Some Early Settlers ❖ ❖

THERE are a host of persons, passed on before, who should be mentioned under this head, but the limited space of a simple souvenir prevents the carrying out of the writer's desires. Yet a brief mention of those who were better known should be made. The early managers of the D. & H. were of Scottish origin and naturally gathered about them many men of their own nationality.

James Archbald, first mayor of Carbondale, was born in Butshire, Scotland, in 1793, and died August 26, 1870. He was the first superintendent of the D. & H. Canal company's railroad and later became connected with the D. L. & W. He served four terms as the city's chief executive. He came to this country in 1807 and helped in building the Erie canal. His advent to Carbondale was in 1829 and his superintendency of the D. & H. covered thirty years. He was revered by all who knew him.

Lewis Pughe died in Scranton Jan 7th, 1892, aged 71 years. "The poor have lost a friend" is an epitaph that would tell what manner

of man he was. His removal from this city was a distinct loss to the community. He was a leading business man, held several minor offices and was the city's first treasurer.

William Brennan was the first clerk of the mayor's court. He was later mayor of the city and also represented the district in the legislature. He occupied a handsome house that is now a portion of St. Rose convent building and was the first in this section to make it possible for a miner to earn a living outside of the D. & H. company's employ, conducting a colliery above the city.

Dr. Thomas Sweet was born in Harford in 1796, and died in Scranton, October 8th, 1872. He was the only physician for many years in this entire section and was called here frequently in 1827 to see pa-

tients. His practice grew so rapidly that he moved here in 1829. Both as a man and physician he was held in the highest esteem by all.

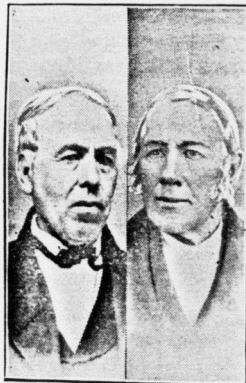
James Clarkson immigrated from Scotland in 1830. He came first to Dundaff. Later he and Peter Campbell took a contract from the Delaware & Hudson company to mine its coal, employing their own men. Superintendent Archbald seeing in Mr. Clarkson a valuable acquisition, made him mine superintendent, which position he occupied for thirty years. He was an able and experienced man, much liked by employer and employee. He died November 10th, 1876, at the age of seventy-two years. He was chairman of the city's first common council.

Rev Dr. J. H. Noble commenced his labors here Sept. 28, 1829. He died at Perth Amboy, N. J., April 26, 1896; was born in Tinemouth, Vt., in 1804. Dr. Noble remained here three years. At his death the New York Evangelist said: "He was a notable example of a wellrounded, well balanced, wise, earnest and successful minister of Christ."

S. S. Benedict died May 18, 1883. Mr. Benedict's life and public services were more

than usually remarkable. His life was mostly spent in this city. He was a good citizen and whether as a school teacher, journalist, member of the State legislature, of the city council, or school director, he was a success.

Judson W. Burnham died in 1857. He came to Dundaff in 1829 and three years later to Carbondale. He engaged in the jewelry business and was one of the pioneer Masons of the city, going to Philadelphia to obtain the charter of Carbondale lodge No. 249. Mr.



Terence Powderly. John Foley.
PIONEER MINERS.

Burnham was also for a time Justice of the Peace and J. R. Durfee in his history of Carbondale published in 1872, quotes a saying of his which is often heard to-day and shows that there is nothing new under the sun. Mr. Durfee says: "Mr. Burnham also kept one horse to let and when Abram Peck kept one to let also, he remarked that it was strange that a man could not engage in any kind of business but that some one else must engage in the same business and spoil it all."

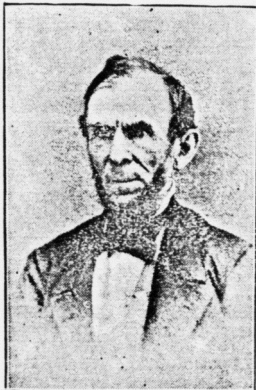
In early times near where the *Leader* building now stands was the dwelling of Jno. Pettigrew, a sturdy Scotchman and leader of his people here. A lot or two below stood the hotel of John Coyle, who like his neighbor, was the king and leader of the Irish. His house was a reservoir of pictures and data of Irish saints and heroes. In every celebration John Coyle was a prime mover. He was before the days of photographs and all efforts to obtain a picture of this prominent citizen failed.

Charles T. Pierson came to Carbondale in 1836. He bought the foundry of Eggleston & Reed, and for over a decade was a leading citizen. In 1847 the firm was changed to Pierson & Benjamin and in 1850 Mr. Pierson sold his interest and the firm became Benjamin & Co. He then removed to Scranton and afterwards was one of the projectors and partners in the Dickson Manufacturing works. He died about 1858.

Robert Maxwell was born in Scotland in 1806. In 1834 he came to America and settled in Dundaff. Soon after he came to Carbondale. For thirty-six years Mr. Maxwell was in the employ of the D. & H. Canal company, having charge of the local freight transported over the Gravity railroad. He afterwards entered into mercantile pursuits and died in 1892.

Archibald Law came in 1830: put in the first underground mine and was first mining engineer for the D. & H.

Dr. R. Rafferty came from near Wurtsboro, and opened an office here in the early days. He was an educated man, familiar with Greek and Latin, and would quote Virgil by the hour with great correctness. He was well versed in the profession of medicine and had an immense practice. We present a picture of



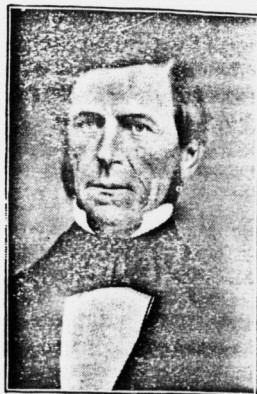
J. BENJAMIN,
One of the First Select Councilmen.

his home as being characteristic of the second period of Carbondale's progress.

Terence Powderly came here in the spring of 1829 and was one of those who helped to start the cars on the Gravity road. He helped to fell the timber for a

road from the foot of No. 1 plane to James Archbald's house—what is now North Church street. In 1845 he had charge of a gang of men that made several openings in the hillside near the present Keystone colliery, and Powderly mine is named after him. He died in 1882, age 85 years.

John Foley came also about 1829 and died 1885, aged 77 years. He was one of those who helped



THOMAS GILLESPIE,
The First Broker.

to fell the forest trees from which the first St. Rose church was built. In those days many workmen carried guns as a protection against occasional attacks by wolves. There were only three houses here then. A frame boarding house, a log building for a D. & H. office and a building for the bosses erecting the Gravity road.

Caleb Brewster Hackley, aged 70 years, died at Tarrytown, July 24th, 1894. Mr. Hackley was among the very first to come to this settlement and Mrs. Hackley retains such an interest in those early days as to make her a munificent contributor to our hospital last year.

John H. McAlpine came here in 1830 from Albany. He left in 1846. He was the first superintendent of the D. & H. Gravity machine shop and for many years was his own purchaser, manager and paymaster. It was no uncommon occurrence when settling with his hands, sometimes not for three months, for him to give them his check with the letters, "I O. U. so much, J. H. McAlpine." The checks were at par and honored at any counter.

Major Thomas Meredith, who was born in Philadelphia in 1779, was the only son of Samuel Meredith, first treasurer of the United States. He first lived at Belmont and was Prothonotary, Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds for Wayne county from 1821 to 1823. He came to Carbondale and built Meredith cottage, a short distance below the city which was known as a social center. He was in the war of 1812 and for bravery was made a major. His death took

place in Trenton while on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Maxwell.

Roswell Ellsworth Marvine was one of our earliest settlers, having come here in 1829. He was in the



REV. FRANCIS CAREW.

mercantile business until 1835; then in the P. & H. employ until 1842. He then for a time returned to the mercantile business. Mr. Marvine died at his home in Green Ridge, July 16, 1885.

Dr. Nathan Jackson came from New London, Conn., at the age of 18 years, to Greenfield township which was at that time a wilderness. This was in 1823. He hired

some men, went to felling timber and in one week's time erected a log house. His father had sent on supplies and in two months they had made an opening in the woods of about 30 acres. After devoting a few years to agriculture, he moved with his family to Carbondale, opened a drug store and practiced medicine successfully from 1837 until 1858 when he again retired to his farm in the country. In 1846 he was elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and bent all his efforts for the division of Luzerne county.

Phillips Wilson who was the first visiting superintendent of the city schools was also the first city assessor. He was a brother of Amzi Wilson and was born in Pittston in 1809. He came here in the early thirties and died in 1863.

Joseph Benjamin was one of the city's leading businessmen. He also came here in the early thirties. For years he was very successful in the foundry business under the firms of Pierson & Benjamin and J. Benjamin & Co. He moved to New York in 1853 and on his death in 1873 the firm changed to Van Bergen & Co. He was one of the city's first select councilmen.

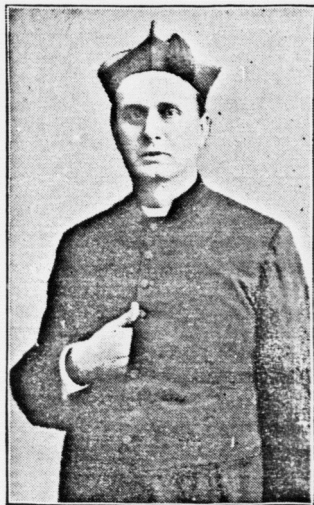
Thomas Gillespie, who came here in 1831, was also in the city's first select council. He was a noted business man and the first broker in Carbondale. He died in 1860. In his will he left \$5,000, a munificent sum for those times, to the American bible society that a previous injunction to "scatter the books" might be carried out in Luzerne, Wayne and Susquehanna counties.

D. N. Lathrope was born in Florida, New York, July 25, 1811. The family came here in 1827 and

Mr. Lathrope resided here with the exception of a few years till his death in October, 1872. His demise occurred on the same day as that of Dr. Thomas Sweet. Mr. Lathrope was prominent in all the public affairs of Carbondale and his death occurring while he was recorder, the bar, the court officials and city officers attended the funeral in a body. All business places were closed.

Capt. Edgar Bogardus was born in Catskill in 1813. He died in Ypsilanti, Michigan, in 1885 of which town he was twice mayor. After his return from the Mexican War he went from here to California where he engaged in the mining business on an extensive scale. He was elected to the Legislature in 1854 and two years later sheriff of Edwards county. He was one of those who put the first telegraph lines across the mountains to Salt Lake City.

Jehliah Bowen and Captain Mapes were among early Carbondalians who went to Ripon, Wis., and built up that town. The former came to Carbondale in 1830 at twelve years of age. The mining element at that time here was principally Welsh and it was necessary for every merchant to employ a clerk who could speak that language. Bowen was employed in the store of Eggleston & Marvine and the entire charge of the Post Office in the store was given to him.



RT. REV. EUGENE A. GARVEY.
Bishop-elect of Altoona.

This was the time when the address of every letter was written in an office register with amount of postage; and a way bill accompanied each letter to its destination. In 1849 he became one of Ripon's most progressive citizens, was elected to the legislature and

filled other important offices there.

Captain Mapes was born in Cocksackie, N. Y., in 1798. From 1831 to '36 he was in the mercantile and lumber business here. In 1844 he became one of the founders of Ripon and later of Brockway college at that place. He died at Winneconie, Wis., May 13, 1890.

In 1849 Carbondale caught the gold fever like the rest of the country and a number of its residents sought their fortune in far away California. Among those who went by the overland route were William Monies, James Shafer, Patrick Archbald and two sons, James and John, James Ruthven, Christopher Grat-tan, who later started the first hospital on the Pacific coast, Loftus, Campbell and William and Charles Mills. Henry Townsend went by way of Cape Horn. Most of these soon returned and none had acquired the looked for fortune John B. Smith when importuned to go said he "wouldn't mind if it wasn't for going through that darned Dundaff." Several prospectors were sent from here by persons with whom they agreed to share their profits.

Peter Yarrington, oldest son of Dilton Yarrington, went to California in 1850 at the age of 20 years where he began the publication of a paper. Later he enlisted in General Walker's army to go to Nicaragua. He lost his life at the siege of Grenada on December 12, 1856.

J. R. Durfee published in 1873 a series of letters on early Carbondale. He came here in 1835. In 1875 he went to Owego to reside with his son Frank and soon after died.

Supt. James Archbald re-moved to Scranton from this city when he became general agent for the D. L. & W. company, much to the regret of our people and followed by the good wishes of the entire population. Until almost the last he possessed the elasticity and industry of younger days; rose with the early dawn, and on a tramp over the mountains could not be tired out by any man in Lackawanna county. He died in Scranton in August 1870, at the age of 77 years.

John Watt came to New York city when a boy with his parents from Newmilnes, Ayrshire, Scot-land. He came to Carbondale at the age of 21 and for many years was a successful merchant. He died in 1885. John Mills was one of the first settlers in this section, clearing up what is the present fine Mills farm west of the city. He was a well known figure in the town's early life.

H. S. Pierce came here in 1832 when eighteen years old. His marked business ability caused him to rise rapidly until he became head of the First National Bank. He went to Scranton in 1865 and died in February 1889, one of the wealthy men of this sec-tion.

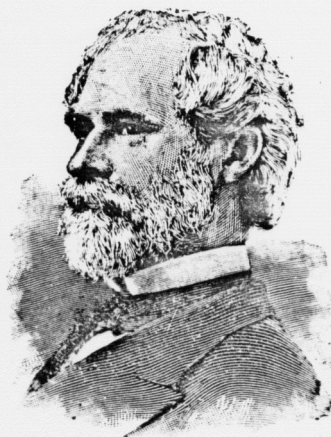
L. G. Ensign was born in Litchfield, Connecti-cut, 1806. For many years he was Carbondale's lead-ing jeweler. He died at his home in Wyoming, Feb-ruary 3, 1887.

James Dickson was born in Berwickshire, Scot-land, on Christmas day, 1801. He came to America in 1832, settled in Canada but soon after came to Car-bondale and succeeded Mr. McAlpine as head of the D. & H. machine shops. He died in 1879.

The tannery of G. L. Morss above the city was for a long period a flourishing industry and contributed consid-able to the business interests of Carbondale. The disappearance of the forests caused the decline of the tanning business but the fine home of the family is still a landmark of that vicinity. Among other enterprises in which former Carbondalians en-gaged was the Summit water cure at Rix's gap, conducted by W. E. Rogers in 1851. It stood near where the present Farview picnic ground now is and was in a most wild spot even for those days. It was later removed to Crystal lake. Homer Grennell, was for the greater part of the existence of the Mayor's court its official crier. About 1850 he ran a wintergreen oil factory on the line of the Grav-ity just this side of Archbald. The Moosic mountains at that time were thickly covered with

wintergreen bushes and the gathering of the leaves gave employment to many hands.

Among Carbondale business men of years ago was Angus Cameron, Sr., who made the cradles and coffins n-eded in the community. P. Byrne and Sam-uel Hodgdon, lawyers; pioneer merchants were Ruth-ven & Sons; J. and S. Clark; P. Moffitt Sr. and Jr., A. Grady, J. Nealon, H. O'Neill, H. P. Ensign, C. Benjamin, D. K. Morss. Others prominent in vari-ous lines were G. Frothingham, W. Root, H. John-son, S. Rogers, H. B. Jadin Sr., J. H. Waterbury, Dr. J. P. Farnham, J. and D. Taylor, J. Simpson, J. Love, W. Farrar, R. W. Graves, G. F. Knapp, J. Dorrance, P. McCabe, Sr., M. Gallagher, M. Garvey, B. Morrison, T. Farrell, Sr., M. Flynn, J. H. Esta-brook, J. C. Davis, O. Foster, Sr., N. Fallon, A. K. Fuller, J. Gorman, J. Vannan, Sr., S. and W. Arnold.



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GALUSHA A. GROW,
Who Made His Maiden Political Speech in Carbondale.

When in the City call at the Imperial Dining Parlors



Regular 25c Dinners

From 11:30 A. M.
To 2:30 P. M.

Meals On European Plan.



=====OPEN DAY AND NIGHT=====

CODDINGTON & THOMPSON,
PROPRIETORS.

*** OPERA HOUSE BLOCK ***

THE
Fair Stores.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

GENERAL HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS

TOYS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

And BIG LINE OF 5c. AND 10c. GOODS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Having several stores, we are in position to
buy our goods directly from the manufacturers
and therefore save you the middleman's profit.

THE FAIR,

30 North Main Street,

CARBONDALE, PA.

A. E. TIFFANY,
CONTRACTOR - AND - BUILDER.



ALSO DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Building Material, Rough and Dressed Lumber,

Mouldings, Doors, Sash and Blinds,
Builders' Hardware, Glass and Paint,
Paragon Wall Plaster, Brick, Lime and Cement.

Office, Planing Mill and Lumber Yard, 82 and 84
South Main Street. Telephone.

CARBONDALE

Miners' and Mechanics' Savings Bank

| | | |
|----------------------|---|----------------|
| CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, | - | \$200,000.00 |
| DEPOSITS OVER | - | \$1,400,000.00 |
| ASSETS OVER | - | \$1,650,000.00 |

Savings and General Banking Business.

ALFRED PASCOE, Pres.

E. E. HENDRICK, Vice Pres.

C. E. SPENCER, Cashier

The Hendrick Mfg. Co., Ltd.

CARBONDALE, PA.

PERFORATORS OF SHEET METALS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Shaking and Revolving

Screens for all purposes,

Propeller Pumps for Mines and Deep Wells.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.

Stacks, Elevator Buckets,

Conveyor Troughs, Conveyor Flights,

Small Tanks, etc.

SPECIALTIES:

Slate Picking Segments,

Specially Improved Segments,

Patent Flanged Lip Screens,

Specially Improved Shaker Plates.

Clover Leaf Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BOBBINS AND QUILLS

—AND—

SILK MILL SPECIALTIES.

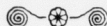
CARBONDALE, PA.

Klots Throwing Company,

H. D. Klots,
President.
W. C. Sterns,
1st V. Pres.
J. H. Britton,
2d V. Pres.
George Klots,
Treasurer.
Marcus Frieder,
Secretary.

Silk Throwsters.

MILLS:
Carbondale, Pa.
Scranton, Pa.
Fredericksburg, Va.
Cumberland, Md.



EMPLOY 1,200 PEOPLE.

AGENTS
KLOTS BROTHERS, 487 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

Capacity for consumption, over
2,500 lbs. raw silk daily.

Ladies ...

—OF—

Carbondale and Vicinity.

We take this means of telling you that our FALL OPENING OF MILLINERY Goods will be one of the finest ever seen in this city. Years of experience has enabled us to make selections especially suitable to the trade in this section. We flatter ourselves that we can please you.

Moderate Prices Prevail

We will also carry a complete line of LADIES' COATS and GLOVES. Do not make your selection until you first inspect our new stock.

NO OLD STOCK.

Miss Annie Duffy,
40 North Main Street.

Martin Hellstrom,

—THE—

Leading Fashionable
Merchant Tailor.

39 North Main Street.
Over Mills Bros.' Hardware Store.

Timothy J. Gilhool

No. 83 Brooklyn Street,

—DEALER IN—

Fancy and Staple Groceries,
Green Truck, Fish & Oysters.
Also full line of Miners' Supplies.
Try our Miners' Oil at 18c.

JOSEPH DeBEVO,

Repairer of and Dealer in

Fine Watches & Jewelry.

7 Park Place, Carbondale, Pa.

Miss M. C. HOYSRADT



FASHIONABLE
MILLINERY.

58 Salem Avenue,

CARBONDALE, PA.

The Wide Awake.

—ICE CREAM AND SODA WATER.—

FINE LINE OF CANDIES.

FRESH PEANUTS ROASTED EVERY DAY,

ALSO FINE LINE OF CIGARS.

Cor. Church and Canaan Streets.

E. H. Beeler.

The Carbondale Machine Co.

CARBONDALE, PA.

Supply Department.

STEAM, GAS, AND WATER FITTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
MINE, MILL AND CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES,
MACHINERY AND TOOLS,
HEAVY HARDWARE.

G. W. Reynolds & Son,



GENERAL
MERCHANDISE.



30 Lincoln Avenue,

CARBONDALE, PA.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
FIRST FLOOR.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT,
SECOND FLOOR.

Now Boys and Girls together to

Duffy's Store

THEY ALL GO, BECAUSE

The Prices are Right.
The Goods are Right.
He Treats You Right.

DUFFY,

COMPLETE OUTFITTER,

42 North Main St., - - - Carbondale, Pa.

| | | |
|------|--------------------|------|
| 1851 | GOLDEN JUBILEE. | 1901 |
|------|--------------------|------|

THE movement to fittingly celebrate the 50th anniversary of the city's incorporation was started in June, 1901. It was immediately taken up by the organizations and citizens of the town in a spirit that presaged success from the start. Representatives of sixty of the leading societies met on June 29 and formed "The Semi-Centennial Association of the city of Carbondale" with the following officers:

E. E. Hendrick, President.

J. J. O'Neill, Vice President.

W. B. Gritman, Secretary.

P. F. Connor, Treasurer.

Executive committee—J. W. Kilpatrick, J. F. Reynolds, A. L. Salm, G. F. Swigert, S. S. Jones, James Thompson, Alexander Kennedy, C. E. Spencer, R. A. Jadwin, R. D. Stuart, J. F. Wheeler, B. A. Kelly, William Malloy and J. E. Brown.

The societies represented by delegates were:

Cambrian Lodge, I. O. O. F., A. F. Fey.
Pioneer Father Mathew society, B. A. Kelly.
Court Lily Foresters of America, Charles Curtis.
Court Daniel O'Connell F. of A., Martin Kane.
Fidelity Conclave Heptasophs, C. A. Kase.
Knights of Mystic Chain, G. B. Vreeland.
Jr. Order United American Mechanics, W. E. Mathews.
Lackawanna Encampment I. O. O. F., C. J. H. Sontag.
Olive Leaf Lodge, I. O. O. F. Harry Hall.
St. Rose T. A. B. society, John Killeen.
St. Patrick's T. A. B. society, John Walsh.
Germania Singing Society, Carl Roessinger.
Knights of Columbus, F. B. Clifford.
Knights of Pythias, W. H. Masters.
Knights of Father Mathew, R. H. Kerwin.
Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, J. E. Brown.
Sons of Veterans, C. S. Alexander.
Wm. H. Davies Post G. A. R., W. B. Chase.
Canton Carbondale I. O. O. F., George Bzattie.
Knights of Malta, Martin Oliver.
Shield of Honor, A. G. Nicol.
Sons of Temperance, G. F. Gates.
Carbondale Typographical Union, B. F. Parry.
St. Boniface Society, August Niesen.
Royal Arcanum, W. J. Williams.
Patriotic Order Sons of America, Charles Seaman.
Letter Carriers' Protective Association, G. A. Davis.
Improved Order of Red Men, Joseph Jenkins.
Carbondale Conclave Heptasophs, Lawrence Little.
Daughters of Rebekah, Mrs. W. R. Barber.
Daughters of Naomi, Mrs. G. B. Vreeland.
Degree of Pocahontas, Mrs. Frank Eimer.
Jr. Foresters of America, E. J. Maze.
Society of Young Italy, Gabriel Pugliano.
Retail Merchants' Association, R. A. Kinback.
Ancient Order Hibernians, Division 5, P. F. McDonnell.
Division 11, J. P. Collins; Division 13, Wm. Peel.
Mitchell Hose Co. No. 1, William Myers.
Cottage Hose Co. No. 2, Henry Cook.

Columbia Hose Co. No. 5, J. F. Boylan.
Local 844 United Mine Workers, Thomas Delaney.
Federal Union, T. K. Lee.
Firemen's Relief Association, T. G. Coughlin.
St. Aloysius society, T. J. Gilhol.

The delegates were divided into sub-committees on illuminations and fireworks, transportation, decorations, publicity, music, civic parade and fantastic parade. The committee on reception and reunion of former residents is composed as follows:

C. E. Lathrop, H. B. Jadwin, John Murrin, W. R. Baker, P. S. Joslin, E. Clark, R. Ottman, James Stott, Hugh Powderly, John Killeen, Eli Birs, Andrew Mitchell, Charles Hagan, D. Scurry, Patrick McCabe, M. T. Burke, Stephen Nealon, J. M. Alexander, D. W. Humphrey, J. H. Thomas, and Mesdames S. E. Rayner, P. C. Gritman, James Thompson, J. P. Loftus, S. S. Jones, A. Gillis, S. D. Baker, Irving Davis, A. Pascoe, C. O. Mellen, W. H. Leonard, D. Larkin, J. F. Wheeler, Misses Love, Powderly, Joslin, Brennan, Byrne and Kate Butler.

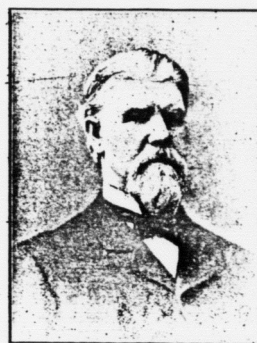
The Finance committee appointed consisted of J. H. Thomas, Frank Roemmelmeyer, J. P. H. Ravnor, P. G. McDonough. Plans were gradually perfected for the great demonstration now under way but the active work of putting them into operation was not begun until late in the spring of 1901.

The fire department named the following to have charge of Firemen's day:

P. A. Rivenburg, T. E. Campbell, T. F. Herbert, of Mitchell Hose Co. No. 1; Henry Cook, Dennis Toolan, T. Clifford, E. Doudican, A. O'Malley of Cottage Hose Co. No. 2 and T. G. Coughlin, M. J. Murphy, J. J. Brennan, W. J. McDonough and J. J. McNulty of Columbia Hose Co. No. 5.

The Central Labor union appointed the following committee to carry out the labor day demonstration:

J. B. Walsh, President; B. F. Parry, Secretary; James Fluellen, Assistant Secretary; J. R. Gaffney, Grand Marshal; F. G. Hertzog, James Meldon, J. F. Hermes, G. A. Spall, N. J. Hoffman, A. L. Wright, James Llewellyn, Daniel Loftus, Elmer Brokenshire, J. Flannery, Frank Roemmelmeyer, Thomas Monaghan, Timothy Holmes.



GEORGE R. LOVE.
Oldest Former Resident at the Jubilee Reunion.

The committee on loan exhibit appointed was Mesdames J. E. Burr, M. G. Watt, C. T. Meaker, O. C. Moore, P. C. Gritman, E. M. Peck, A. P. Trautwein, David Zieley, Jr., R. D. Stuart and Misses Amanda Morss, Alice Butler, Hattie Pascoe, Lois Morss and Jenny Butler, and delegates from the ladies' societies mentioned above.

The committee on parade of public school children consists of City Supt. Garr and the entire corps of teachers; the principal of each school having charge

of the selection and construction of floats. The full committee is as follows:

High School—W. D. Bryden, A. Wilson Geary, Lucy A.

Joslin, Kathryn E. Pace, C. M. Lesh, May L. Kilpatrick, Cora Estabrook, Harriet Hutchins, Angela Eirs, Frank H. Collins, Thos. W. Loftus, Anna Berry, Julia Kilbullen, Ella Boland, Sarah Swigert.

No. 1 School: Anna Dunstan, Elizabeth Thompson, Nellie Sherrer, Anna Murphy.—No. 2 School: Janet Bryden, Jennie Foxe, Mary Murphy, Ella Harte.—No. 3 School: T. Gilmartin, Kathryn Walsh, Anna Farrell, Ella Horan, Bridget Gilmartin.—No. 4 School: Margaret McAndrew.—No. 5 School: Mary Coogan, Mary M. J. McLean.—No. 6 School: Nora Murphy, Lydia Gilmartin, Emma Barrett, Anna B. Loftus.—No. 7 School: Amelia Peuckert, Jennie Kearney, Katie Scott, Katie Gethins, Alice Connor, Lydia Morrison, Lizzie Tighe.—No. 8 School: Katherin Jay, Alice V. Rashleigh, Miss Finneran, Mary Pengelly, Hettie Wilcox, Gabriella Coleman, Elizabeth Harte, Anna M. McLean.—No. 9 School: Ella Malone, M. Louise Davis, Helen R. Passmore, Libbie Burke.

Officers of the day for the reunion of the Wurts Guards: H. B. Jadwin, Captain; H. W. Powderly, First Lieutenant; John Taylor, Second Lieutenant; T. B. Vannan, First Sergeant.

OFFICIAL PROGRAM.

The following is the official program provided for the five days over which Carbondale's Semi-Centennial celebration extends:

SATURDAY, AUG. 31.

Opening of the loan exhibition in Trinity Parish House, 10 a. m. Preliminary illumination of the city, 8 p. m.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 1.

Special Jubilee services in all the city churches.

MONDAY, SEPT. 2.

Salute of fifty guns by Sons of Veterans. Civic parade 10 a. m. Parade of 2,000 school children 1 p. m. Addresses to railroad organizations 2 p. m. Reunion of former residents; addresses, presentations, &c., 3 p. m. Reunion Wurts' Guards 4 p. m.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 3.

Labor and trades parade of city and vicinity 10

a. m. Unveiling monument on site of first underground mine 12 m. Addresses by labor leaders 2 p. m. Fantastic parade 4 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4.

Parade of local and visiting firemen 1 p. m. Hose races and drill 4 p. m. Firemen's ball 9 p. m. Band concerts, fireworks, &c., each evening.

AN HISTORIC EVENT.

The tablet erected near Seventh avenue by the citizens of Carbondale and the Delaware & Hudson company to mark the site of the most historic spot in the anthracite region is inscribed as follows:

"THE D. & H."

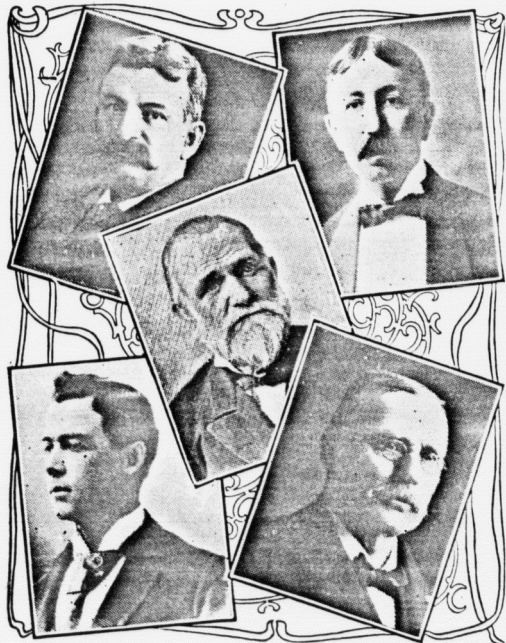
The first underground Anthracite mine opened here June, 1831, by Archibald Law, first mining engineer of the Delaware & Hudson Canal company. John Wurts, President; John H. Williams, Treasurer. Officers of the Delaware & Hudson company 1901: Robert M. Olyphant, President; F. M. Olyphant, Secretary; C. A. Walker, Treasurer; C. C. Rose, Supt. Coal Dept. Erected 1901, the fiftieth anniversary of the city of Carbondale.

A HALF

CENTURY AGO.

It is interesting today to look back fifty years and see how the inauguration of our city government was celebrated. The school board took the initiative and on June 9 sent invitations to the city councils to cooperate in a demonstration on July 4. The *Carbondale Transcript* gives the following program arranged for the occasion, which in comparison with the elaborate demonstration of today shows plainly the notable advance made by the city in a half century.

"The various public schools will meet on the public square at 8 a. m. under the charge of their re-



OFFICERS OF THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION.

J. J. O'Neill
Vice President.

W. B. Gritman,
Secretary.

C. E. LATHROP,
Chairman Reunion Committee.

P. F. Connor,
Treasurer.

E. E. Hendrick,
President.

spective teachers who will officiate as deputy marshals where they will be placed under the charge and direction of R. W. Graves, chief marshal, when the procession will be formed and proceed up Main, Dundaff and Salem streets to a grove on Salem road near Hollenbeck's steam mill where refreshments will be prepared for the children after which short addresses will be delivered by several eminent speakers. S. S. Benedict will preside. The children will then return in procession to the public square where they will be dismissed. The exercises in the Methodist church will commence at 11 a. m. by singing an ode by the choir under the direction of G. W. Griswold. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ward. Singing. Reading of the Declaration of Independence by Rev. J. A. Stone. Singing. Address by Rev. C. H. Harvey, Honesdale. Singing. Oration, subject, "Education," Hon. Wm. Jessup. Singing. Benediction. At the close of the exercises a public dinner will be prepared in a bower near the church where it is expected that several addresses and sentiments will be offered in commemoration of the achievement of American independence. Hon. James Archbald will preside. Single tickets for the dinner 75 cents, to be had at the post office or any of the committee.—S. S. Benedict, Louis Pughe, Alexander Bryden, committee of the school board; Wm. Ball, Edward Jones, of Common council; Thos. Gillespie, Michael Flynn, of Select council."

CARBONDALE OF TODAY.

On June 21, 1886, the city councils by an unanimous vote passed an ordinance surrendering the old charter and accepting the provisions of the Act of 1874, classifying the cities of the commonwealth and providing for the government of the same; thus terminating a form of government which although defective in many respects had proved a simple and economical one.

Carbondale today is a progressive community of 13,500 inhabitants. Since 1890 within the city limits the population has increased twenty per cent., while just over the city line the number of residents has doubled during the same period. New collieries have been opened and the coal output largely increased. Three railroads centre in this city over which fifty-eight passenger trains are run every day, viz., the Delaware & Hudson, the Erie and the Ontario & Western, all of which makes Carbondale an important railroad centre, with shipping facilities equal to any interior city in the state.

Carbondale has progressed rapidly in a manufacturing way, and can justly boast of the Hendrick Co., manufacturers of pumps, mining machinery, etc.; the Clover Leaf Co., manufacturers of bobbins, quills and silk mill sundries; the Sperl Co., manufacturers of heaters; Van Bergen & Co., founders and machinists; Carbondale Metal Works; Klots Bros., silk throwsters; Empire Silk Co., manufacturers of dress

and tie silk; Carbondale Machine Co., manufacturers of ice machines, filter presses, etc., besides the extensive shops connected with our various railroad lines.

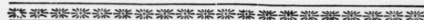
Two of the strongest banking houses in this section are located here and the mercantile establishments are as attractive and up to date as any to be found in cities of the interior. Unlike most coal districts the central portion of the city is not undermined and the deeds for property in the business part of the city are made without the coal reserve clause. A low estimate of the population of the compactly built up district of which Carbondale is the centre would be 20,000.

There are a half dozen of the largest coal companies in the country doing business in or near the city with millions of capital invested. Carbondale is connected with towns on the north and south by electric street railway. It has an admirable system of electric lighting and the most modern of gas plants. The water supply is plentiful and of the best quality. It is furnished by three different companies. Our school buildings are equipped with the latest and most approved paraphernalia.

The public and private structures completed during the past few years are models of elegance and beauty. It has one of the most efficient hospitals in the state. St. Rose convent, the Mother house of the Scranton diocese, is a large, most complete and attractively located institution. Cabondale's representative club, the Cycle club, has a home on North Church street that is worthy of any of the larger cities. The city's church establishments are many and handsome. They are edifices that all point to with pride.

Carbondale is at the outlet to the great lakes and northern regions and the key of the situation in the coal traffic. Situated 1100 feet above the sea level, in a remarkably healthy region no finer spot for home or business venture could be found.

In concluding this historical souvenir, we wish to thank all who have shown so much interest and contributed in any way to its preparation. No attempt has been made to bring its contents beyond the year 1870, and there we leave our labors to be taken up by the next historian.



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